Post Box 322.
Telegrams: "Chronicle"

Registered No. B. 4666
Telephone No. 22037

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder:
PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

WEEKLY

Editor:
SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

Vol. III No. 39 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1944 PRICE FOUR ANNAS

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"PANIHARI"

Artist—R. S. Mulgaonker.

GANDHI-JINNAH TALKS IN PICTURES

(See Page 3)

OUR SHORT STORY

By P. K. SUDARSANAM

Detective Diwakar

Mr. Diwakar is one of those few people who find themselves pushed into the limelight suddenly without any previous warning and is left to himself to meet the situation as best as he could.

Certainly, when he attended that feast held in honour of the visit of a high Government Official, he did not have the faintest idea that he would on that day be called upon to face a situation peculiar in itself and should be made to play a part for which he was least fitted. Nevertheless it is a fact that that day proved to be the red letter day for him and that it was what set him on a career of a detective which, as a matter of fact, he is even today.

Whether Mr. Diwakar possessed that much needed grey matter for this chosen profession is purely a matter of opinion. Certain it is that he has been the means of capturing many dare-devils and bandits—a fact that can be easily verified by a cursory glance of the Register of Difficult Cases reposing in an old sofa at the Town Police Station. If further testimony is needed, no less a person than the Superintendent Mr. Longhead can tell you how much he is indebted to our friend Mr. Diwakar for solving many of the toughest problems that have been set for the Police in recent years.

From all these one may be led to suppose that Mr. Diwakar may be of that intelligent type of humanity with a large forehead and keen piercing eyes. As a matter of fact, he is a middle aged man with a crooked nose and large staring eyes that suggest an inclination towards insanity. Further the shape of his head is such that it is difficult to class it as round, elliptical or square. A curious combination of these three will, I believe, describe him all right. He is scarcely five feet tall and is so thin that one wonders why his back has not bent double at the age of forty. He has been a widower for the last five years and it is highly doubtful whether he has as yet recovered from this blow.

Fortunately or unfortunately he has not been blessed with any children—a fact that has been a subject of discussion amongst the village gossips. Suffice it to say that he has been leading a very quiet life and that the thought of a second marriage had never so far entered his head until he had that vision of a beautiful face on that feast day and which was in fact directly responsible for his present position.

Yes! It started on that wonderful night of the public feast that was being held in honour of the visit of Mr. Hitchcock, the Director of Public Instruction.

Now, in villages such as Ambigapuram where this drama is enacted, the coming of a high Government Official is an event by itself. A man educated up to School Final in the English School at the nearby town and earning a salary of Rs. 17-8 p. m. as a School Master is, in villages, considered a well learned man and a fine match for a wealthy young girl of good family.

No wonder, therefore, that the Headmaster of the local Primary School should feel himself and the village honoured by the visit of such an august personage as the Director of Public Instruction and that a public feast should be held to commemorate the occasion. The whole village was therefore invited to the feast by beat of drums and it was in response to this invitation that Mr. Diwakar undertook that arduous journey to the Headmaster's house and which produced such dramatic results.

It was announced earlier in the evening that the dinner would be served at ten o'clock sharp and everyone were advised to be present early. So, when the clock struck nine, Diwakar dressed himself and started on his way. The sun had set hours earlier and it was pitch dark everywhere. Here and there a few municipal lamps could be seen but they burned so low that the flame scarcely lighted the road. The nerves of Diwakar were of none too high order. The rustle of leaves by the night breeze quite made him tremble with fear. In fact he was so unnerved that he even thought of turning his footsteps home. But he had already covered half the distance and, what is more, the lure of the feast was too much for him. It is not often one gets a chance to taste all delicacies that would be served in a feast of this type—especially in such a village as his. Thus our friend found himself having neither the nerve to go on nor the will to return home.

At last Diwakar neared his destination. The whole building was fully lighted and everywhere feverish activity could be seen. All shades of people were going in and out and nobody paid any attention. Diwakar also went in and sat on a bamboo mat, spread all over the place for people to sit on. He was quite tired and he felt that a few minutes nap would do him a world of good. Perhaps, this was the reason why he chose that particular spot where a bit of darkness remained in spite of so many lights.

Now it was a bit unfortunate, that another with criminal intentions should choose this very corner for hiding. Diwakar did not see this person earlier for his back was turned to him. Now, when he did lie on his back preparatory to sleep, the crouching figure came in his line of vision and the sight brought him up with a bound. The figure slowly straightened up and Diwakar could now obtain a clear view of the villain. He was dressed in black from head to foot and wore a moustache quite terrible by the very look of it. I say terrible because in those days, even now in some villages as a matter of fact, whoever wore a moustache was considered to be of not good character and was one whose association should be avoided at all costs.

Diwakar was certainly in a fix. He just could not run away without making the other suspicious; yet he felt that he must quit the place as early as possible. He was not at all sure what the other's reactions would be should any suspicions cross his mind. What he would have done at this juncture cannot be imagined for at that very moment the tension was relieved by the headmaster's voice announcing the immediate serving of meals to public half an hour before the time. Diwakar jumped at this chance that offered itself and ran towards the Pandal to assure himself a seat amongst the first batch of diners.

The host's words put life into those who were beginning to nod with heaviness of sleep due to fatigue after the walking. Everyone ran helter-skelter to the pandal all in a hurry to secure a seat with the first batch. Diwakar, in his hurry, not seeing where he was going, soon found himself at the back side of the main house. He cursed himself a thousand times for the mistake and would have retraced his steps but for the bewitching sight that now met his eyes. He stood dumb with admiration.

The object that held him spellbound was none other than the twenty-two year old daughter of the Headmaster. She was reclining on a rocking chair humming a tune. The velvet coloured saree with silver lined borders that she wore gave her the most enchanting look imaginable. An oval shaped face of pearl white skin with pencilled eyebrows, a fine pair of blue eyes, a straight nose and fine curved rose tinted lips completed the picture.

No wonder Diwakar stood glued to the spot drinking in the beauty of the picture she made. How long he would have stood there cannot be gauged; for he soon came to realise that a moment's delay would lose him the opportunity of getting a seat with the first batch. So with reluctance and many a look backward, he turned his footsteps towards the pandal.

Meanwhile the villain wearing the black costume, somewhat perturbed at the incident just narrated, was debating within himself whether it was worth-while pursuing the object of his visit. The sole reason for his presence there was to kidnap the beautiful daughter of the Headmaster. He had heard of this bewitching damsel through the members of his gang and their remark, that she would be the ideal wife for him, was what brought him there this terrible night. He was sure that such a setting for the successful execution of his project would not come in his way another time. To-day the attention of all the people would be centred elsewhere and the back portion was sure to be desolated. He was loath to miss such a chance. The very thought made him take a step forward, then he paused frowning as a disturbing thought passed through his mind. "Yes," he said to himself, "it is a possibility, or else why should he go towards the back of the house and look into the room? But how could he have known that I had come to kidnap the girl? Did one of my men betray me?" At this stage he shook his head. "No. No one will dare to do that. They know me well enough to stop their tongue." Try as he could he failed to find an explanation for Diwakar's conduct. Reason dictated him to return and come another time. Yet he dared not go back.

What would his gang say if he returned without the girl? Had he not boasted of his ability before the gang only that morning? "No", he decided 'return is out of the question. I shall gain or lose in the attempt. Better take the risk rather than return to face the ridicule of my men."

Having made up his mind he now stealthily wound his way towards the room where the girl, quite unaware of the danger, was still rocking the chair humming a tune. Complete silence reigned outside. Step by step he neared the victim. At last he was beneath the window and in another moment he was inside the room. With a bound he crossed to the girl's side and closed her mouth by his hand.

A Detective is not born like a poet! He is made, as our friend Diwakar was, when he went to have a free feed at the Headmaster's!

Though he did this quickly he could not repress the cry 'Help! Thief' that broke out from her lips. Cursing her and his stars he now proceeded to gag her mouth with a piece of cloth. That done he bound her hands behind her back by his kerchief and throwing her over his shoulders he took a step forward with the obvious intention of running off with the captive. The next instant he came to a halt and stood staring. For Diwakar now faced him on the doorway.

Now I must take the reader back a little. We left Diwakar in the act of running back to the Pandal stealing a look back now and then determined to get a seat in the first batch. He came to the Pandal breathless and cast a look around. The Pandal looked filled and in another moment would have turned away disappointed. But his eyes now perceived a place in one corner and he hurried to the place. Many cursed him for he had trod on the toes of some fellows. Our poor friend sat down and said not a word throughout the whole dinner.

Meals over Diwakar made his way towards the gate. Then he paused. The vision of the damsel now came to him and it thrilled him. He yearned for another look yet he dared not. Strive as he could he could not take a step forward. "To prowl about in the backyard" he told himself, "is dangerous. More so at this time of night. Yet I must risk it. If I leave now I cannot come back again tomorrow on any pretext. Now at least there is a chance of satisfying my desire. At the worst I may be scolded if I am detected loitering behind the house. I shall risk it" thus coming to a decision he turned his steps towards the room.

He had almost neared the place when the girl's scream for help broke the silence of the night. This brought him to a dead stop. He was in a quandary. Run back to the gate he could not for that would be surely guarded now. To run itself, he knew, was to invite trouble. Yet escape he must as he was sure to be mistaken for the thief and that meant a few months in jail. The very thought made him tremble. He stood aghast. Then a thought struck him.

"Yes", he argued, "that is the very thing. If I get inside the house nobody will suspect me. When detected I can easily say that I had come in answer to the call for help." The thought gave him hope and he immediately cast his eyes around to find a way to get in. It was then he perceived the doorway to the backyard and he ran towards it relieved.

But his relief was destined to be short lived, for no sooner had he reached the doorway when he came face to face with the villain he had met earlier in the day.

Both recognised each other and were speechless for a moment. Then the villain acted. He put the girl down and aimed his fist under chin of the intruder.

Before the blow could land however the girl bit him on the leg and he, his aim missed, fell down by the very force behind his blow, his face striking the floor with a bang. In another second Diwakar was on top of him and pinned him to the floor.

Soon voices were heard outside. The girl's father accompanied by the Police Superintendent Mr. Longhead who had come with Mr. Hitchcock, now stepped into the room. The Superintendent sized the situation at a glance and immediately took charge.

Meanwhile the villain came to and found himself a prisoner in the hands of the Superintendent. He glared at Diwakar who, he felt, was responsible for his capture.

"You have won this time", he said "but I shall get even with you. Remember, the Black-Knight never forgets."

At this the Superintendent turned and exclaimed what! Are you the Black-Knight who has been terrorising this village? Why, Mr. Diwakar, you have done a great service to the humanity. Permit me to express my thanks."

Diwakar looked on with a foolish grin on his face understanding nothing. His sole attention was on the girl who now stood near him holding his hand.

But the Superintendent's words brought a flood of abuse from the villain.

"Yes. You blundering idiot", he answered the Superintendent. "I am the Black-Knight on whose head you have fixed a reward of Rs. 1,000. But for that person there you would not have captured me." He then turned to Diwakar 'Listen you bloke,' he said, I do not know who put you wise to me. I know you spotted me around 9-15 and then reconnoitred the backyard of the house. Obviously you wanted to satisfy yourself that no harm would come to the girl. Then I saw you return. I now know you did not return or else you could not have come to the help of the girl as you did. Anyway you have won this time but let me tell you this. Another time you cross my path you will be dead before you finished." He stopped speaking.

The Superintendent who had not questioned Diwakar how he came to be on the spot now nodded understanding and patted Diwakar's back and said, "well done! Good fellow." He then marched his prisoner to the Police Station with the assistance of two others.

The feast came to an abrupt end due to this unexpected incident. The presentation of an address to Mr. Hitchcock was hurried over and Mr. Diwakar was publicly thanked by the host for his gallant deed. Three cheers went up the air for the visitor and Mr. Diwakar.

One by one all the persons returned to their homes. Diwakar lingered after all had left and then took leave of the host who invited him to come the next day as he wanted to discuss some thing with him.

★

Few days later the marriage between the Headmaster's daughter and Mr. Diwakar was celebrated. The Superintendent Mr. Longhead, who was present for the function, presented him with the thousand rupees offered as reward for capture of Black-Knight. Diwakar blinked three times.

Irate Business Man: "I'll give you two minutes to get out of my office."

Persistent Traveller: "That'll do me, Sir. What can I show you in two minutes?"

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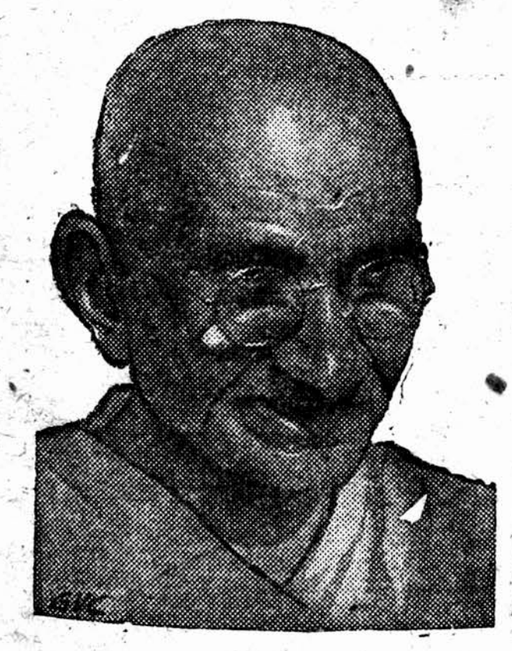
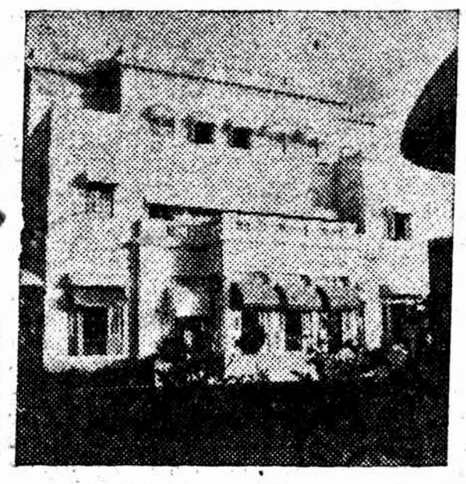
BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

Inviting All Readers

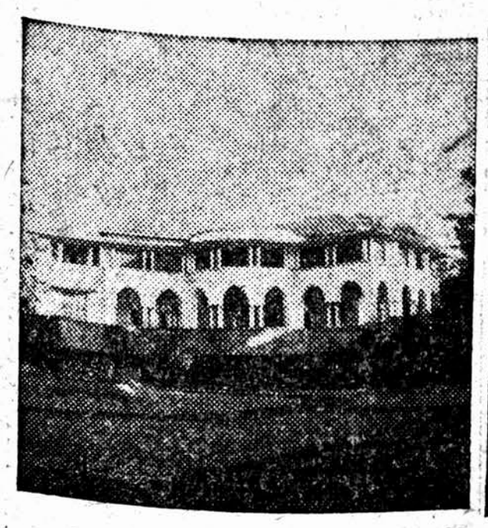
.. ....To 10, Mount Pleasant Road

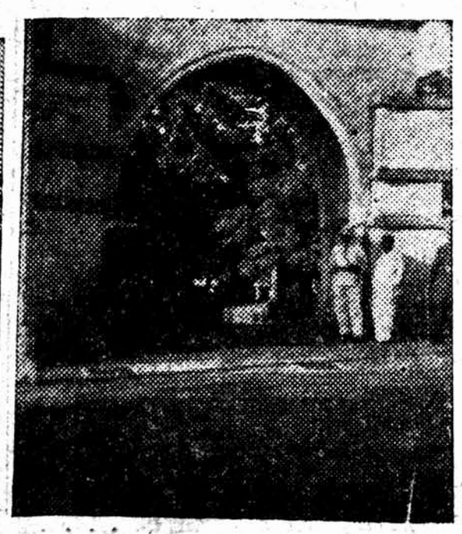




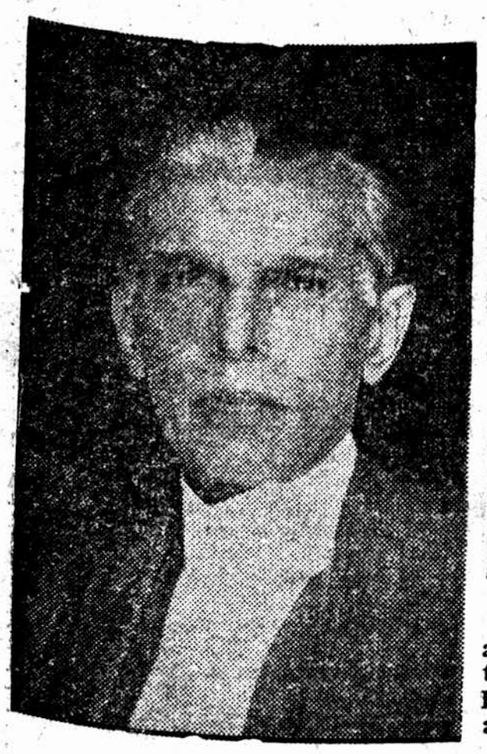
You are among the hundreds of thousands who have been thinking, wondering, hoping, praying—and, we grant, some of you may be worrying and cursing!—over the Gandhi-Jinnah talks that are going on for the last two weeks in Bombay. But whether you are pro, anti or neutral about those talks, you surely wish that you could have a "look-see" of the two leaders holding their historic conference. But Malabar Hill, as you know, is a prohibited area and except for the plutocratic residents of that fresh locality and a few assorted dozens of privileged journalists, nobody is allowed to go there!

That's no doubt a great pity! Don't be disheartened, nevertheless, for our photographer is taking you round the "mise en scene." Here is Gandhiji staying at the stately Birla House. His room is airy and spacious and opens out on the lawn. In the last picture, meet Mrs. R. D. Birla (left), who is Gandhiji's solicitous hostess.

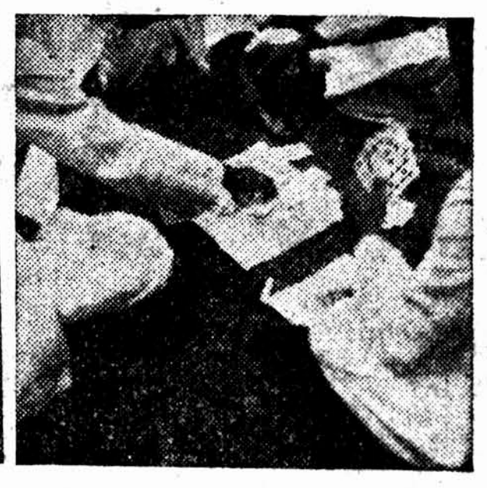




And now we take you to Mr. Jinnah's elegant and sea-breeze-swept residence. Revealingly, it bears only a number—10, Mount Pleasant Road—but no name, as is the fashion in Bombay. Don't be intimidated by the Police officers standing at the entrance. Walk right in along the well-kept drive, to be introduced to slim, grey-haired Miss Jinnah, the Quaid-e-Azam's sister, companion and hostess. She is kind to all visitors—and even gatecrashers! But, hush! The Mahatma is coming. He alone gets out of the car and briskly walks to his rendezvous.



The word has reached Mr. Jinnah and he comes down to the porch—flawlessly attired and aloof-looking as ever—to greet his guest who, as usual, is clad only in a loin cloth—and his toothless smile. The newspapermen press upon the two august leaders from all sides: journalists like cats are neither awed by nor afraid of any(big)body! Mr. Jinnah, however, waves them away and whisks the Mahatma to their eyrie. In this room, overhung by the branches of a Peepul, are being discussed the destinies of 400 million Indians.



While the leaders talk, the newshounds prepare for their prolonged, seemingly endless, boring, tiring vigil. They relax and recline on the green lawn. They cool their heels, chat, smoke, compare their notes, yawn and even go to sleep! On the extreme left you see a game of bridge in progress—which might remind you of Nero fiddling while Rome was burning! But journalists, too, are human and should be excused for mixing up their work with play! That is the only way they can have some play at all!

In this anonymous brotherhood you will find big and small names, editors, foreign and special correspondents, columnists, front-rankers, green-horns, scoopers, snoopers et al. They are covering one of the biggest assignments of their—and your—life!

Photos—Kirti Krishna Ladia Text N. G. J.

On D-Day

PARATROOPS DESCEND ON FRANCE!

GUY BYAM

BBC War Correspondent, who dropped with the Sixth Air-borne Division in the early hours of D-Day.

By GUY BYAM

The airfield stretched across the valley, a small world within barbed wire. This was the last we should see of English soil.

The time had come. Gone were the thoughts like 'I wonder if we shall go tomorrow.' Now it was the real thing . . . a parachute drop into enemy-occupied country. Oh yes, had speculated long enough on what would happen after that. We had known for some time where we were going, but what it would be like when we got there—well? I was going because the story of these men was sure to be a great story. I had met them before and jumped out of aeroplanes with them, and now I was going into battle with them; and in a BBC War Report I would describe this battle.

As I said, this was a little world within barbed wire and we, the paratroops and the R.A.F., were the only people within—an army that in a few hours would go into the night sky, a human bomb-load that would swing high over Hitler's fortifications to drop into France.

Of course, it is easy to say all this now. in retrospect, but as you stood on that aerodrome you didn't think about that then. No, you thought about the job that had to be done and, I suppose, quite a bit about yourself. We stood around in our hundreds, curious figures that seemed to have come out of another world—men with painted faces, men wearing curious camouflaged smocks smeared with green and red and brown. The whites of their eyes stood out in the growing darkness, and occasionally the setting sun would gleam on a bandoleer of .303 ammunition. The men moved about, trying to make themselves comfortable; for they were weighed down by great loads—by bombs and mortar shells, Piats, Bren guns, kitbags strapped to their legs, and every man had the one essential, a parachute in a pack. I had my small load too; clothes, a typewriter, and a rucksack.

Time wore on. Everybody was pretty silent now, trying to talk about things that had nothing to do with the war. You saw men keep glancing at the sky and mentally they would sort of weigh up the wind. The wind means a lot to a paratroop, the difference perhaps between breaking a leg and getting away with his jump. We checked our watches, and the time for inplaning was getting close.

Drake's Prayer

Most of the men wandered across the grass and from off the runways to where a paratroop padre was saying a prayer. He might have said almost any prayer, you know, but the one he read 'got' most of us. It was the prayer Drake read to his crews before he set out on his voyage of circumnavigation.

Inplaning time . . . we climbed and squeezed our way into the fuselage of the bomber: and most of us glanced quickly at the hole in the floor through which we would soon jump. We got into our positions and waited in silence. Somewhere in the world outside, somewhere in the fresh air, somewhere in the night, the first bombers were taking off. Soon it would be our turn. Then our plane started vibrating as the engines roared to life, and a few minutes later you could feel that curious lifting sensation when a plane is airborne.

The minutes wear on. You can't see anthing, just the man next to you. Below you is England? The Channel? But you are flying on. The stick officer gives the order to hook up and each man checks and rechecks his static line, the line that will be the thread between him and life when he jumps. The stick officer moves his way through the crowded plane, pushing and grunting and sweating among the men, checking each line individually. I catch myself thinking what will I be able to write about all this?

> **"Men were fighting in twos and threes: men in a tree trunk, in a ditch, behind a bank. Men fighting with the great skill and courage of the Parachute Regiment . . . . slick and smart on their weapons, shooting fast and very sure."**

You shift from your right foot to your left. Your mouth is pretty dry, but you are not really scared. Three minutes to go, and the plane bumps. You are thrown off your feet and it bumps again. Something inside you says flak. But it doesn't make any difference to you. It is kind of unpersonal; until it comes through the side of the fuselage you won't know about it. And one caught oneself thinking of the pilot—no mistakes..he mustn't make any mistakes.

'Thirty seconds', says the stick leader, 'Greenlight.' Everyone yells. 'Red light.' And the paratroops start moving. You push and they push. You walk towards the trail of the plane, heavily and awkwardly with a kitbag on your leg. You see the face of the man standing on the other side of the hole, and as you do so there is nothing under your feet...just space. A terrific blast hits you and you seem to shoot across the sky, and then something pulls gently at your shoulders.

Your chute has opened. No practice jump, this you are in the dark night air over France now. A quick glance to the right and you see light flak, like a roman candle coming up into the air. You release your kitbag and, you get into a parachuting position. There is a pole sticking up from the ground about fifty feet below you. But the ground comes up as it always does. It doesn't stop, and there you are in a cornfield. Again I thought of the story I would have to tell listeners.

The sky is raining paratroops....the greatest paratroop jump in history. I cannot tell you the figures; it would be unwise, but it literally rained paratroops. At first you were not quite sure where you were, but you must be near the dropping zone because of all the men who were dropping in your vicinity. You take out your compass and kneeling in the grass, try to get your bearings.

First Encounter

From now on for about ten minutes it becomes my story, because I was alone. I heard voices, so I dropped into a heage, but they were French. I hailed them; there was a woman and two men, and the woman was wringing her hands and saying: 'Mon Dieu, mon Dieu.' The man was suspicious. He would not believe that the British were landing. Hs thought we were Germans. But I argued with him and asked him the way to a quarry. He told me and I moved down the road, and within twenty minutes I had found the rendezvous.

Brigade Headquarters had its rendezvous by a heagerow. Above, against the horizon the sentries watched, and beyond us somewhere was the coast. It was pretty quiet by now, odd burst of machine-gun fire. the explosion of hand grenades, and here and there louder bangs. I watched the evening sky to the north, and suddenly there were showers of lights and flares, and an ominous roar that grew until the sky seemed to drum against one's helmet. It was our heavy bombers coming in to bomb the beach areas. The first bombs went down and there was a wind in the trees and the sky to the north was a sea of flame and the earth shook. They were not there for long; in a few minutes all was quiet again.

But soon the flak started again and a roar filled the sky...right over our heads this time. The gliders were coming in great dark forms sweeping down out of the night: crashing into hedgerows, knocking down the poles. Men and jeeps piled out, and quickly moved off into the night.

We moved off to our first Brigade Headquarters, tired men but in great spirits. The fighting was yet to come. We dug ourselves into the ground. We ate our sweets and chocolate, and made some tea. I went down the line at the back of our position towards two bridges linking our area to the road from the beaches to Caen. I wandered down a lane, taking cover every two or three minutes in a ditch. The lane led down from the bridges and then I heard a curious noise. Two pipers were leading in the Commandos.

They had come the six miles from the beaches, fighting all the way. A paratroop on a motor-bicycle gave me a lift, and we went into the area of a village held by a paratroop unit which had been there since early that morning. Men were fighting in twos and threes; men in a tree trunk, in a ditch, behind a bank. Men fighting with the great skill and courage of the Parachute Regiment....slick and smart on their weapons, shooting fast and very sure, using cover and camouflage, carefully, alive to the enemy's tricks, and showing him a few themselves. Many died where they stood.

Great Feat Of Arms

As the day wore on, the attacks got fiercer, and one realised that only over those bridges had we an outlet from our area. We were practically surrounded. And in the middle of that morning I sat down and wrote my first despatch.

While operations proceeded on the beaches and on the other side of the river and canal, the Germans came at us with tanks and men, again and again. At night he pushed patrols forward, probing and seeking out our weak spots. Every day men died, men were wounded, and our ranks thinned. But the Germans got nowhere; his dead were to be found in the woods, along the lines in the cornfield everywhere. He left burnt-out tanks and smashed mortars. Sometimes we were shelled for long periods and the blast stripped the trees and splattered into slip trenches where it killed men.

But the Sixth Airborne Division and the men who had been given the job of holding this left flank never doubted their ability to carry out their mission for one minute. It was, I am sure, this belief that they had both in themselves and in their commanders that enabled them to win against overwhelming odds.

This is only the bare story of a great feat of arms, which in its turn was part of the invasion of German-occupied Europe. I was very proud to have been able to tell the story of the Sixth Airborne Division. You have to be careful when you broadcast a story in modern war because you at home are not the only listeners. War Report is often heard by those who to-day are fighting in France.

Stanistreet GRIPEASE

FOR CHILDREN'S STOMACH TROUBLES

Inserted by SMITH STANISTREET

CALCUTTA BOMBAY MADRAS KARACHI LUCKNOW AMRITSAR

ASK 106

Question & Answer

IF I MARRY?

By Shanta Apte

A poet wants a wife to gloat over his foolish poems . . .

Choose your mate with great care!

A friend of mine brought to my notice the articles that are appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" regarding the marriages of intellectuals, and asked my opinion thereon, half expecting that I would not bother to answer the question.

At first I was in half a mind to ignore the whole question, as it does not concern me much, but as I hold definite opinions regarding the problem of marriage, I thought that I would keep my ideas before the public.

I am not going to mince matters or beat about the bush. I would point out that all those who theorize in this matter, do not separate the essentials from the unessentials and ignore the question of giving proper values to the various ideas that affect the lives of the married couple. We must face facts as they are in this mundane world, and leave alone poets, philosophers, visionaries to fly their kites in the heavens as much as they like.

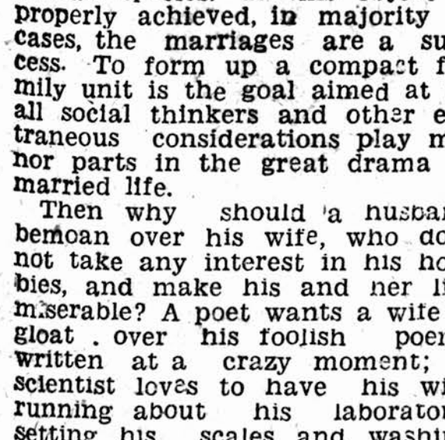
The next mistake that all these writers make, is that they think that marriage concerns only men and not the women they marry. They ignore the wife and only the husband looms large in their minds while they are thinking about the marriage problem. If the husband is unhappy, the marriage is a failure. This superiority complex must be shed. If we are to think out this problem with an unprejudiced mind in all its aspects.

A Social Institution

Let neither the husband nor the wife forget that marriage is a social institution mainly established to bring about the physical well-being of both and to guarantee the perpetuation of the human species. If this object is properly achieved, in majority of cases, the marriages are a success. To form up a compact family unit is the goal aimed at by all social thinkers and other extraneous considerations play minor parts in the great drama of married life.

Then why should a husband bemoan over his wife, who does not take any interest in his hobbies, and make his and her life miserable? A poet wants a wife to gloat over his foolish poems written at a crazy moment; a scientist loves to have his wife running about his laboratory, setting his scales and washing his test-tubes; a singer would give the apple of his eye to see his wife tuning his stringed instruments for him and ogle at him, when he is shouting in his shrill voice. a politician wants a wife to canvass his candidature in his election campaign and a painter would die to get a wife for washing his brushes and to hold his paint-pot for him. And if their wives refuse to become merely 'yes-man' to them in their pet hobbies, the hubbies pour their wrath on their poor heads and call them stupid. Mr. Sukumar Mukerjee goes one step further and accuses them that they have no initiative are too lethargic to undertake, intellectual labour and very reluctant to hear the truth.

As a great poet has said: 'I am grieved to see what man has made of himself' God has bestowed a good wife upon man and yet he has made himself unhappy!



She knows how to manoeuvre things to make you happy!

For God's Sake . . .

The chief mistake is that man expects too much out of marriage. This mistaken idea is the source of his miseries. He must not bring his hobbies within the family-orbit and expect his wife to humour him in his antics. Leave her alone to lead her individual life as she likes to plan it. If by chance, she is as mad as yourself in the particular hobby you have chosen to pursue, so much the merrier—if not, why worry?

The man or the woman has his or her friends. When new friends are made, naturally they are chosen because their pursuits are identical with yours. Meet them in your clubs, and discuss to your heart's content your particular theory of relativity, Sally's fresh poem on cockroaches, Uday Shankar's antic feats on the stage called artistic dances, and Shantaram's ways with his actors, and for God's sake leave your wife alone, if she does not want to bother herself about them any more than what happens in the next flat.

The wife or the husband has a serious duty to perform towards his or her family life and as long that is being done satisfactorily, leave the other person alone and do not expect the other party to dance attendance upon you.

The wife is no more a plaything for you, merely meant for your amusement she is a separate entity and she has chalked out a definite plan of her individual life. If you cannot help her in her mission, leave her alone and do not force her to live her life for yours. Do not make yourself unnecessarily miserable because your wife does not join you in your pursuits, intellectual or artistic. This is not essential for happy married life.

Give And Take

But I am afraid my flippant tone might bring about some misunderstanding about my ideas about married life. Marriage is the foundation of the social fabric and must not be treated in a light vein. The wife and husband are aptly called each other's spiritual companions who would stand by each other in the worst calamities in this worldly life. A person, however much he might be despised and humiliated by his fellow-men, still continues to live and does not commit suicide, simply because he knows that there is one person in the world, who would lovingly take his weary head in her lap and soothe his hot brow and make him forget the ungrateful and harsh world—his mother or his wife.

It is the duty of every wife to see that she creates such a world in her home as will be conducive to establish a harmonious and peaceful atmosphere for her husband to enable him to put all his energies towards his work. When he returns home, it should be a haven to him, free from all outside worries. He should draw all inspiration from his home to return to his work with fresh energies and enthusiasm. His home should be his castle, in which he can take protection and shelter, when he is pursued by troubles in the outside mundane world. The wife should be prepared to give the best in her to him, so that he would face the worldly trouble with greater vigour and determination.

The husband should also in his turn do his best to give his wife every protection and see that she is in a fit position to face her problems. Their policy should be to give the utmost in them and expect the least and be content in what he or she gets. This is the key of all success, not only in married life, but in all worldly life. In a business partnership, the partners are very particular to understand the view-point of others and take every care to see the other partners see their point of view, but if they differ they try to settle their quarrels by the policy of 'give and take'. Why is this not followed by the married partners in life? Where is the necessity of divorce courts and why make each other's life miserable and impossible? If the essentials of married life are satisfied by either party, why harp upon the non-essentials, as is imagined by writers who talk too much of marriages of intellectuals.

Expect Least!

Another guiding principle that must be kept in view by both, is that both should see that they chalk out their own personal life in such a way as not to make the partner ashamed to claim you as your wife or husband. However much you might love your wife and care for her, if she is ashamed of you, you will make her life miserable. Let your wife or husband have every ground to be proud of you. She must feel happy to be seen in your company.

(Illustrated by P. S. Goray)

When, some weeks ago, we invited contributions on the subject "Marriage of Two Intellects", we were hardly prepared for the deluge that has since descended upon us! And still they come—from far and near, young and old, men and women! Even a cinema star has temporarily forsaken the arclights to take part in the controversy!

We have published a number of articles—and have been compelled to return many more for sheer want of space. The subject has been now discussed from every possible angle—the general standard of contributions being refreshingly high. The controversy is, therefore, closed with this article.

Marriage is not all love. The grand edifice of happy married life is based upon love, deep respect, gratitude resulting into the spirit of sacrificing oneself for the other, and, last but not the least, the sense of duty towards the other and through him to the whole society. Love before marriage must develop into respect and then into gratitude; or respect after marriage into love and gratitude. Marriage does not merely concern the couple alone, but affects the whole society and the future generations and the responsibilities on their shoulders are heavy and they must not blow away the edifice of marriage in wanton spirit with one puff of breath like the house of cards, simply because the wife does not play bridge with you and your friends.

Of course, choose your mate with great care. If you like his qualities you will begin to have respect for him. Respect will ripen into love; love into gratitude, which will lift your life into higher spiritual regions, where petty matters would not trouble you. What does it matter if a professor's wife does not understand his "Calculus" or his intricate reasoning regarding the "fourth dimension"

Leave the girl alone and if she is the daughter of her mother, she knows how to manoeuvre things to make you happy Expect least out of marriage and you will get what you want and you will be happy. Do not bother about little things in life and spoil the sweet cup of life. You will make yourself miserable and make your wife still more.

If I Marry . . .

In short, I will say:—

If I marry, I marry a MAN
If I marry, I marry a man and not his fads.
If I marry, I marry a man of whom I will have every reason to be proud.
If I marry, I marry a man to whom I will give the best in me.
If I marry, I marry a man who will be grateful to me for what little I will be able to give him.
If I marry, I marry a man, who will try to be content in what he gets from me.
If I marry, I marry a man, who will try to give me what little he can.
If I marry, I marry a man, who will leave me alone to lead my life, if he could not help me.

IF I GET SUCH A MAN, I AM BOUND TO MARRY AND BE HAPPY!

AND I ASK, WHO WILL NOT BE?

If I marry, I marry A MAN!

GERMANY AFTER DEFEAT

By GEORGE W. NORRIS

Now that the end of war is within a measurable distance of time, thoughtful minds all over the world are turning to the problem of what to do with Germany after the war—if world war three is to be avoided! We reproduce here from the "New Republic" the first of a series of articles on this subject.

Before I enter into a discussion of the fundamental principles involved in this question, I think it ought to be said that what I say about Germany, with certain modifications necessary under the difference in conditions, should serve as a model for both Japan and Italy, and perhaps for some of the Balkan countries, such as Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria.

It ought to be understood also that before the question of what we shall do with Germany can be properly answered, we must consider the wishes and desires of our Allies, Russia and Great Britain, and particularly in the case of Japan, China. What I say in this article is an expression of my individual opinion as to what we ought to do with our present enemies after victory is attained, but assuming that my own country agrees with what I have here set down, we must still remember that the peace treaty will be, and ought to be, written by the United Nations, and these nations must be in agreement before the treaty is submitted to our enemies for signature.

I have tried to express my judgment in this article as to what would be just and fair. I realize that our government has not made the sacrifices that have been made by any of our Allies. Russia has seen thousands of square miles of her territory destroyed and laid waste; her cities have been ruined and her people have been murdered and outraged to the extent of many millions. Many of the crimes against her people are unspeakable and wring the hearts of honourable and honest men and women everywhere in the world. It is estimated that more than twenty million of her citizens have died in the defense, not only of their country, but of the entire civilized world. Great Britain stood almost alone and fought Hitler to a finish after Dunkirk. Her people, civilians as well as soldiers, were murdered by German bombs. Millions of Chinese have died at the hands of Japanese soldiers.

Fundamental Issue

It is true that England, Russia and China would not have been able to make the noble stand that they have made had it not been for assistance given them by our government under the Lend-Lease Act, but they were sacrificing their life-blood and we were sacrificing dollars. We must, it seems to me, conclude that at the peace table these sacrifices and the heroic victories that have been attained must be given proper consideration. Great Britain must have a voice and her sacrifices and the noble defense that she has made against Hitler must be taken into consideration in the settlement of the various questions that will arise in establishing world peace. The same must be said of China, and perhaps with increased force of Russia. We are therefore only one of the nations whose combined efforts will bring the victory that we believe is soon to come, and at the peace table we must be prepared to sacrifice to our heroic Allies and must willingly and generously admit that they have the same right to make demands and have their wishes considered as we.

First of all we must demand that Germany shall be disarmed, and that such disarmament shall be lasting and permanent. Of all the questions to be settled at the peace table, I regard this as the most important. It is fundamental, and no permanent peace can be established without disarmament. No nation can make war upon its neighbours unless it is armed to the teeth. There is no need to have armament, either offensive or defensive, unless there is to be war.

When Germany is disarmed there will be a time, perhaps extending over several years, when it will be necessary to keep careful guard to see that the pledge of disarmament is not violated, and at any sign that such violation is taking place we must be prepared with sufficient control over the internal affairs of Germany to ensure her pledge being kept to the letter. This will perhaps mean that for a time a small army, well armed, must be kept in her territory by the victorious nations. The disarmament must be complete: it must mean that she shall maintain no navy, no standing army, that her factories for the munitions of war must be absolutely and completely destroyed. She must have no submarines; she must not be allowed to make any war planes. I know it will be said that Germany will violate this pledge even though she makes it and that before we know it she will be again completely armed and ready for a war of aggression. It is said also that if she is allowed to build factories for the manufacture of automobiles, for instance, she can easily convert such establishments into factories that will make bombs and munitions of war, but she cannot do this if we see that the disarmament provisions of the treaty are enforced, by armed interference if necessary.

League Of Nations

Neither will this be a hardship to Germany. It will not be long until the maintenance of a standing army within the limits of her domain will be unnecessary. The treaty of peace would give the United Nations the right to appoint inspectors, who could travel all over the country with the power to investigate and immediately suppress any attempt at its violation.

This stipulation of disarmament should not only be contained in the treaty, but whatever government is established in Germany after the war should be required to adopt a written constitution in which Germany would pledge herself in good faith to carry out the stipulations of the treaty of peace, and it would not be many years until her people would see that the disarmament was for her benefit more than for the benefit of the victorious nations. Instead of her people devoting all their energies and all their abilities to building armaments and weapons of war, they would become concerned with movements to bring about a lasting and permanent peace, and before long they would hail with joy the day when they were compelled to disarm and no force would be necessary to keep them in that condition. Such a course would have an immediate effect upon the armament of the Allies. With the enemy completely disarmed, there would be no need for us to continue the terrible expenditures on our military machine and our armament would gradually decrease.

This treaty of peace should be followed by some sort of League of Nations or Association of Nations open to all countries, including Germany, who would pledge themselves to maintain this treaty in good faith, and providing for whatever force might be necessary to see that this was done. All nations should be admitted to this association on the basis of equality, and the right of such equality should be expressly and definitely maintained as a fundamental principle in the association. It should be distinctly stated that the superiority of any race to rule and control any other race was to be prohibited, and the doctrine of superiority of race should give way to an absolute equality of all nations and all members of such international association. This provision of the treaty establishing the doctrine of equality of peoples the world over would, I admit, present some very difficult problems, but for years Germany has been teaching her people that as soon as they emerge from the cradle they are better than other races and that they are therefore destined to rule the world because of their superiority. This doctrine must be completely eradicated, and Germany must admit in the peace treaty and in her established government that her people are not superior to the people of any other country; she must acknowledge the equality that ought to and must exist among the civilized nations of the world.

Repudiation Of Debts

Germany should be required to repudiate all of her war debts. The machinery of her courts must not be used for the purpose of enforcing or collecting any such debt. The object of this is twofold. First: It is a punishment, a very severe punishment, to those who have risked their money to arm Germany and to keep her on a fighting basis. Second: It will relieve Germany of the payment of a vast amount of money and enable her to pay a larger amount into a fund that will go toward meeting the vast expenses that the United Nations have been compelled to make to defend themselves and the world against aggression and murder. We have a precedent for such a course in our own country. After the Civil War we adopted an amendment to the Constitution (Section 4, of Amendment 14), providing that "Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void." Furthermore, Germany should be required to pay a reasonable amount from year to year into this fund to assist in retiring the debts that the United Nations have obligated themselves to pay.

I do not mean that Germany should pay all the expenses that the United Nations have incurred to defend themselves from her wrongful aggression and murderous conduct. She perhaps ought to do this, but such a course would be impossible without the enslavement of her people and we must be careful that we do not make demands that will bring this about. We are fighting to preserve the civilized world from slavery and we must therefore not take a course that would put our conquered enemies in the very condition which we are struggling to eradicate. The amount of her contribution would probably increase as her financial condition improves. We should put nothing in the way of her efforts to better her financial condition and to carry on commerce with the world and build herself up again in order that she might not only increase the happiness of her own people but make her contribution to this war fund without injury to her own citizens.

The commission that should be set up by the treaty should fix the amount from year to year adjusting the sums to be paid as her ability to pay increased. She should not be burdened with a debt that would be unreasonable or impossible to meet. We should not attempt to relieve ourselves by making Germany pay the full debt that the United Nations have been forced to incur. To expect Germany to pay all of it would be to ask her to perform an absolute impossibility. We must not demand any payment from Germany that would prevent her people from enjoying the human freedom and liberty that we desire to extend over the entire world at the close of this war.

Without Hate

Finally, we must remember that this treaty of peace is not for the benefit of the living, but rather for unborn generations. It will be but a few years until those in control of governments today will have passed on and all government will be in the hands of men and women who are now unborn, and it is for their benefit, their happiness and their protection more than for our own that we have fought this war. We have dreamed of a peace that shall come to the world that will make war impossible, when all nations shall be friendly and all their difficulties shall be settled by peaceful means. When that time comes, which will be but a few years from now, we hope civilization will have so advanced that wars will be but a memory and that armament will become a thing of the past. In the meantime, while we must be firm with Germany in carrying out the stipulations of the treaty, we should fairly and honestly try to bring about a condition of absolute justice. We should carry out the provisions of the treaty in such a way as to bring as little humiliation to our enemies as is possible. One of the faults of the Versailles Treaty was that we did everything we could to humiliate Germany, and Hitler acted similarly when France surrendered in this war. We should let our enemies understand that what we want to do is to live in peace and harmony with them as our friends, and when an assembly of nations is formed, which will probably be at the close of this war, Germany should be admitted and given full membership. This is not because the Germans deserve it, but because it is necessary in order to establish a permanent peace.

At the end of the war Germany will find herself in a pitiable condition. To a very great extent her industries will be destroyed, her commerce will be ruined, her people will be starving. We should do all in our power to assist them in getting on their feet. We should be the good Samaritan. As far as possible we should feed the hungry and clothe the naked. Revenge and hatred should be driven out of our hearts and we should assist them in every possible material way.

This treaty of peace must be one without hate. There must be instilled into the hearts of our enemies the fact that their disarmament is necessary for the peace of the world. In every one of these enemy countries there are many thousands of people who are ready to co-operate and carry out such a programme. It may be hard for us to carry out this programme in this way. Remembering the outrages and the murders that have been committed under the Hitler rule, it will be difficult to drive hate and revenge out of our hearts, but it is our Christian duty to do this, to make this sacrifice in order to bring about the peace and the freedom of the new world. Such sacrifices on our part are absolutely essential and necessary when we remember that we are making the peace in the most part for innocent humanity that will soon be in control of world affairs.

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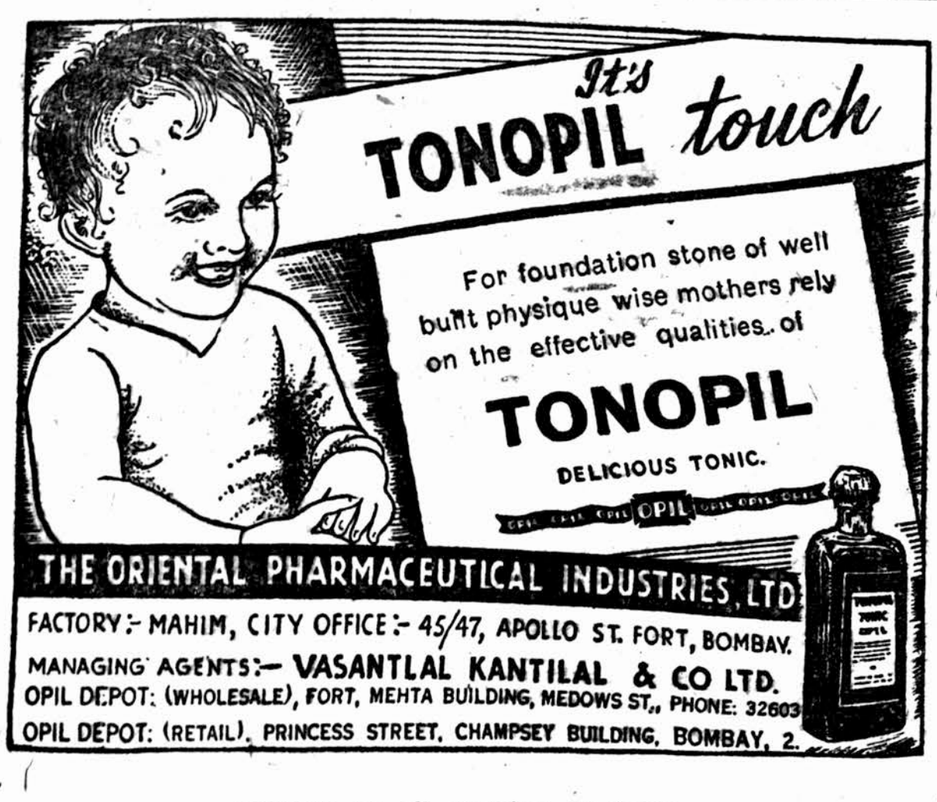
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MILITARY GOVT. IN OCCUPIED GERMANY

In 'Blazing Hell' Of Arnhem Pocket

British Airborne Troops Hold Out Against Heavy Odds

S.H.A.E.F., Sept. 23.

The Communique from General Eisenhower's headquarters to-day said: "The clearing of the Boulogne area has been completed with the capture of Le Portal".

Fierce fighting continued all day yesterday in the area of the Allied northward thrust. Other troops crossed to the north of the Waal, and after bitter fighting between Nijmegen and Arnhem, our troops reached the southern bank of the Neder Rijn (the north branch of the Rhine river).

The enemy attacked the Eastern side of our salient strongly, but the base was further widened by the re-crossing of the Bois Le Duc Canal and on the west by fresh advances beyond Vessem.

Our forces have captured Stolberg east of Aachen and are now mopping up isolated enemy pockets in the town.

There has been little change from the Dutch-German border south to the Luneville area. Enemy counter-attacks were repulsed at a number of places. German tank and infantry were driven back by our artillery north-west of Gilenkirchen after an unsuccessful counter-attack, south-east of Stolberg. We inflicted heavy losses in repulsing German counter-attacks. Stubborn resistance was met from enemy pillboxes and defended road blocks.

In the area east of Diekirch, our units were forced to give some ground.

Active patrolling and mopping up continue in other sectors along the line.

In the Moselle valley, an enemy counter-attack was repulsed at Coln Sur Selle five miles south of Metz. Our troops have reached Epinal, and south of the town, we have forced crossings of the Moselle at many points against stiffened resistance. The roads south-eastward toward Remiremont are heavily defended. Further south in the vicinity of Melay, counter-attacks have been repulsed. The town of Mellsey in the Lure area has been taken.

In the Riviera, the resort town of Menton is in our hands.

Transport targets in northern France, Holland and Western Germany were attacked by our fighters and fighter-bombers which also provided close support for the troops. Bridges and barges in Holland were targets for our light bombers last night".

It is officially announced that the British column advancing from Nijmegen has reached the southern bank of river Lek lower Rhine and has linked up with an independent group of airborne troops

German Resistance In Moselle Valley

The Germans continue to oppose the Allied progress in the Upper Moselle Valley. Allied troops have reached Remiremont on good net work of roads south of Epinal.

Forced from fortifications along the Moselle, the Germans have fallen back five miles to prepared positions on the east bank of the River Seille between Metz and Nomeny, 17 miles south. American patrols have penetrated to points four miles from the centre of Metz. On the Moselle-Luxembourg border, the Germans are busy strengthening the defences.

Situation In Arnhem Pocket

(From Reuter's special Correspondent, Saturday): British Airborne Troops in the blazing hell of the Arnhem pocket are for the sixth day in succession fiercely resisting the relentless blows of the German formation barring the way to the north-western approach of the Reich. Their position remains difficult, but the direct aid they are receiving from the British Second Army long-range batteries north of Nijmegen has made it less critical than yesterday.

A message received from the Commander of the Airborne Forces of the Arnhem area about half an hour ago says the morale of the men is high, and they will continue to hold out till relieved.

Cutting Through Allied Lines

Second Army armoured forces which they met two miles north of Nukmegen, reached Elst, about five miles from the First Airborne Army Troops, and at once brought some relief by shelling German positions which were most troublesome to sky troops. Some units of the Second Army, feeling their way ahead of Elst, contacted one isolated airborne force which had been dropped south of Arnhem on Wednesday, but so far there is no contact between General Dempsey's forces isolated in north and those dropped on Wednesday in the south and are separated by a kind of a German bridgehead in the area of the Neder Rijn (Lek River).

A strong German attack by infantry supported by tanks against the right flank of the Allied thrust from the Dutch frontier to Nukmegen, succeeded in cutting through Allied lines. After a period of confused fighting, the Germans were flung back and the position was restored. The point of penetration was between Udene and Veghel on the main Eindhoven-Nijmegen Road. Meanwhile, our 25-mile base is being steadily widened. Troops have fought their way through stubborn German resistance to Vissen a few miles further on to the west. Others have crossed the Bois Le Duc Canal to the east, which they reached yesterday. Heavy fighting continues along the flanks of the corridor, as repeated German attempts to cut through from the west are frustrated.

American Progress Slowed Down

In the Siegfried Zone Stolberg east of Aachen, has been captured after days of bitter fighting and mopping up operations are now going on in neighbouring small towns. Along the whole front generally from Aachen to the Luxemburg border, the Germans have rushed up reinforcements of tanks and artillery and progress by the Americans has slowed down. The Germans are repeatedly counter-attacking and in isolated cases Allied forces have had to give ground but most of the attacks are being broken up by strong artillery fire.

Inside the defences of the Siegfried line, the Germans are making greater use of well-constructed road blocks covered by the fire of concealed guns and these too are slowing up the advance of the Allied armour. Infantry is being used to deal with these road blocks.

General Patch's Seventh Army in the toughest fighting of their campaign so far are forcing the Germans from their Moselle river crossings. Bitter battles are raging, but the Germans are not believed to have one complete division to meet the steadily grinding pressure of American and French forces which is now being brought to bar all the way from the Swiss border to Epinal. —Reuter.

Berlin Communique

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—To-day's (Saturday's) German communique said "While our defensive front north of Nukmegen is holding firm against strong enemy attacks, our troops attacking from the east and west have cut the communications of enemy forces in Southern and Central Holland near Veghel. All enemy attempts to extend their breaches near Eindhoven were foiled in bitter fighting.

During disengagement movements in Western Holland, security division of the Navy withdrew troops across the Scheldt estuary under heavy air attacks and in bad weather". Heavy fighting continues in the Luneville area. Boulogne, Calais and Dunkirk were again heavily shelled and bombed.

In Italy Allied troops widened the breach made north of Florence. On the eastern front, the Russians attacked in the Turda area and in Szekel tip, and at two points where they breached German lines: German and Hungarian troops are counter-attacking. Fighting in the northern sector of the front increased greatly in ferocity and "disengagement movements in northern Estonia were carried out according to plan yesterday without interference".—Reuter

NO VISAS FOR U. S. CIVILIANS

WASHINGTON Sept. 23: The Secretary of State, Mr Cordell Hull said that no American civilian businessmen had been granted Visas to go to France. He was answering a question about an article in to-day's London "Daily Mail".—Reuter.

General Eisenhower's Proclamation

NAZI ORGANISATIONS & DISCRIMINATORY LAWS TO GO

SHAEF, September 22.

Details of the first proclamations issued by the Allied Military Government in conquered German territory are published here to-day (Friday). These orders, issued under powers conferred on General Eisenhower as the Supreme Authority in conquered Germany, have the following objectives: To promote the safety and health of the occupying troops; eliminate Nazism and maintain public order; establish a suitable Civil Government in so far as it is necessary to maintain military operations; apprehend war criminals; care for and repatriate Allied prisoners of war and displaced persons (the latter is estimated at least eight millions) protect property of the Allied and United Nations; and control transfers of certain property in Germany, including foreign exchange assets.

Nazi organisations, political and military, within the area controlled by the Supreme Commander are dissolved. German laws involving racial, political or religious discrimination are abrogated. Germans must surrender all fire-arms and wireless transmitting equipment. All Nazi Party funds, property and equipment are sequestered from Nazi administrative officers, who on penalty of death, must remain at their posts until exchange is effected. Privileges of the Nazi Party and its members are abolished, and law prohibiting political parties other than the Nazi party is abrogated and Nazi party courts are dissolved. Allied military marks become legal tender. The law provides for the control of the Reich's post offices, telephones, telegraph and radio establishments and censorship for all civilian communications. The death penalty is introduced for any German spying for the enemy, aiding Nazis looting or sabotaging or stealing Allied war material or deliberately misleading the Allied forces. English is the official language in official matters relating to the military government.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S MILITARY POSITION HOPELESS, DECLARES EISENHOWER

General Eisenhower's Advance Command Post, September 23:—(From Reuter's Special Correspondent Saturday):—General Eisenhower to-day declared that Germany's military position was hopeless.

In an interview with a small group of War Correspondents, he indicated that the length of the European war depended on how long the Germans could stand the terrific pounding they were taking from the West, South and East and how long the Gestapo remained in control of the Reich.

He refused to commit himself as to whether the European war would end this year. Germany was not in a position to absorb tremendous punishment, and it was only a question of how long she could take it. The Germans could not now have the hope of mounting in effective counter offensive, and it was militarily useless for them to continue the fighting, as it meant further destruction for the Germans without the hope of changing the outcome.

Patton Wins Battle Of Lorraine

United States 3rd Army Hq., Sept. 23: (From Reuter's special correspondent): General Patton's flying tank columns have won the armoured battle of Lorraine.

General Patton's troops have also scored a victory a few miles north of Nancy where a strong pocket of Germans resisted fanatically for more than a week.—Reuter.

'Puppet' Declares War

LONDON, Sept. 23: The Japanese Domei News Agency has announced that Jose P. Laurel, Japanese installed "President of the Philippines" has declared war against the United States and Great Britain.

STOP PRESS

SIND PENTANGULAR

KARACHI, Sept. 23.

Continuing their innings after lunch, the Parsis added 49 runs before their knock came to a close for 205 runs. S. R. Mavalwalla batted briskly collecting his 52 runs in 50 minutes.

The Rest opened poorly, losing three wickets for 26 runs, but later batsmen put up a better defence, and they had scored 146 runs for the loss of three further wickets when stumps were drawn for the day. P. P. Fernandez, the Rest Skipper batted audaciously for his 45.—A. P.

FINNISH TROOPS TO FIGHT GERMANS

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—A Finnish Radio broadcast picked up here declared "The Finnish High Command has announced that Finnish troops have gone into action against German troops in Northern Finland".—Reuter.

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HITLER'S 'WILD DETERMINATION' FOR VICTORY

SEPTEMBER, 22.

"The word 'capitulation' must not exist in our vocabulary in the present state of the war,"—declares the German forces radio.

"The mood in Hitler's headquarters in these critical and grave days appears to be one of wild determination and firm conviction that Germany even now still has a genuine chance of victory."—reports the German News Agency.

How genuine the chance of German victory is, can be realized by even a cursory glance at the newspaper headlines last week: "Air-borne army lands in Holland." "Red Army's all-out Drive on Baltic". Russo-Finnish Armistice Signed". "Allies Capture Rimini". And more significant than all this: "New Germany under Gen. Eisenhower". Think of it. The Allies are actually setting up a Military Government for Germany. A small chunk of the sacred Fatherland is already in their hands. The Reich is being hemmed in from all sides, while its armies are disintegrating in their farflung outposts in the Fortress of Europe—that was!

Colossal Collapse

And here is a bald comment on the word capitulation, which is alleged not to be found in the Wehrmacht dictionary. The number of German prisoners taken by General Eisenhower since the opening of the second front to September 20 amounts to 457,346. General Wilson's count in Southern France is separate. And tens of thousands of German personnel who are making a vain bid to hold the Channel ports, or are fighting at random in Southern France can be taken to be potentially inside the Allies bag. Their surrender is only a matter of days. Add to this an indeterminate though undoubtedly high number of Germans killed in battle and we get an idea of the colossal collapse, of the Wehrmacht.

Commensurate with this is the booty taken by the Allies, though figures are available upto August 25 only. It includes 1,300 tanks, 500 assault guns, 20,000 motor transport and heavier guns besides a number of coastal batteries. More significant than this is the destruction of 3,000 aircraft, in view of the fact that the Luftwaffe is lately fighting shy of the Allied air forces. The German navy has also lost 300 warships.

These figures must have multiplied manifold during the last month in the Wehrmacht's race to the German frontier. The main anxiety of Hitler's General Staff since the loss of the Seine Line has been to withdraw as many of its forces behind the Siegfried Line as possible. In this mad scramble the Germans have been compelled to sacrifice much of their heavy equipment. Those losses can hardly be made up in the present stage of German industry.

Battle Of Bridgeheads

The biggest news of the week was, of course, the air-borne landing in Holland. General Brereton, commanding the newly-created First Allied Air-borne Army, rightly described it as one of the greatest operations of military history. It threw in shade even the air-borne landing on D-Day itself. The paratroops were briefed that their success might mean all the difference between a rapid decision in the West and a protracted winter campaign.

That this description was justified is proved by the bitter resistance of the Germans to this attempt to turn the right flank of the West Wall. Hitler considered the water-logged terrain of central Holland to be practically invulnerable. Nijmegen proved the focal point of the operation but its fate was sealed once the Second Army had linked up with the paratroops who grimly held to it. A still bitter struggle was waged throughout the week at Arnhem and its relief is said to imminent as those lines are being written.

The capture intact of the vital bridge over the Rhine (indicated in maps as river Waal) was a brilliant feat. The bridge over the river Lek at Arnhem is of similar strategic importance, though it is feared that it will be demolished before the Allies occupy the city. The battle of Holland is thus developing into the battle of bridges—or rather the battle of bridgeheads into north-west Germany. Once those bridgeheads across the Rhine are in Allied hands, they can outflank the main fortifications of the Siegfried Line altogether and drive into the heart of industrial Germany.

Red Army's Offensive

While our eyes are focussed on the Dutch waterways the various Allied armies are resuming their all-out attack on the West Wall proper with heavier armour and more concentrated fire. Aachen is in flames and is ringed by battles. Bitter street fighting is going on in Stolberg while General Patton's Third Army has finally finished the German stand on the river Moselle. The entire strategic picture will be rapidly changed, however, once the Allies gain the final decision in the battle of Holland.

While the fighting in the west is mounting in intensity, the Eastern Front, too, has flared up. The Red Army has launched simultaneous offensives west of Narva and north of Tartu. The Germans have already lost their strongest position in the Baltic area—the land dividing the Gulf of Finland and Lake Peipus—and the northern defences of East Prussia are thus fast collapsing.

In the battle of Warsaw, the German radio reported that single Russian battle groups have crossed to the western bank of the Vistula, which means that the Red Army is in Warsaw proper. Moscow however, has not yet made this claim. Another German report admitted a Russian break-through at one point south-west of Krosno, which is 18 miles from the Czechoslovak frontier. The Red Army seems to be also poised for a major drive across Central Europe towards Budapest and beyond. There are no natural barriers to stop it now until it reaches the mountains beyond Vienna.

The capture of Rimini is a decisive victory for General Alexander. It virtually opens the way to the Brenner Pass—and to Austria. Kesselring will be hard put to it now to sustain his resistance. After all he has been fighting only a delaying battle for the Fuehrer so long and now that the Allies have smashed into the Fatherland itself, it is useless from the strategic point of view to keep the Italian sore running much longer.

Only Difference!

Let us, therefore, leave Hitler to his "wild determination" and take a look at the Far East. Complete unanimity is reported to have been reached at the Quebec Conference between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. According to the latter. "The only point on which we differed was that the United States wished more than her share in the Pacific operation."

It is generally believed that the latest Quebec Conference has done for Japan what its predecessor last year did for Germany. But while the final offensive against Tokyo is still in its blueprint stage, Admiral Nimitz and General MacArthur seemed to be determined between themselves to liquidate as much of the empire of the Rising Sun as possible.

The landing on the Halmahera and Palau islands has been swiftly followed by an aerial blitz on the Philippines itself. Davao has been smashed and Manila, the capital, has also received its share of the bombing. Those blows by the Pacific Fleet mean that the American command of the sea is extended another 500 miles—nearer the heart of Japan.

It is not altogether impossible that Nimitz and MacArthur may have planned a bold leap-frogging on the Philippines, of which the recent bombings are only the curtain-raiser. If this is done, the Japs will be caught on the horns of a dilemma: Whether to defend the Philippines or not to defend. Either way, it will be welcome to the Allies!

A WEEK OF WAR By N. G. Jog

The "Bombay Chronicle" invites original contributions, cartoons and topical photographs for the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" from its readers. Short stories and humorous articles will be particularly appreciated. Mss should be typewritten and between 1,500 and 2,000 words in length.

All contributions and photographs which are accepted for publication will be paid for handsomely.

Rejected contributions will be returned only when accompanied by a stamped and self-addressed envelope. No correspondence can be entertained regarding this.

Helping The Navy

Six months ago she was a school girl—wondering what to do with her life. Now, in her trim white uniform, she is an important young women in the W.A.C.(I) Naval Wing. Important because she's helping to win the war—important because she's doing a vital job—important because she's set a man free to serve with the fleet. The work of a girl employed in this branch is confined to shore duties but, in every case, the employment of a W.A.C.(I) Naval Auxiliary releases a man for active duties at sea. India needs the help of her daughters—now!

WAC(I) naval wing

FOR FULL DETAILS, APPLY TO ANY RECRUITING OFFICE OR TO THE NEAREST W.A.C.(I) NAVAL WING UNIT COMMANDER OR TO THE NAVAL OFFICER-IN-CHARGE AT PORTS.

AAA 1067

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Asoe Shud 7, 2000.
Muslim: Savval 5, 1363.
Parsi: Farvardin 21, 1314.
Sunrise: 7-28 a.m. Sunset: 7-34 p.m.
Hightide: 4-40, 16-13.
Lowtide: 10-08, 22-36.

To-day's Engagements

ARYA SAMAJ, FORT: Swami Swaroopanandaji will deliver a lecture to-day, at 9-30 p.m., at the Samaj Mandir.

CHANA DIST. SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION: General meeting of this Association in K. L. Ponda High School, to-day, at 3 p.m.

NORTH BOMBAY HINDU STUDENTS FEDERATION: meeting of Hindu Sanghatanist Students at the Kitte Bhandari Hall, Dadar to-day, at 9 a.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public Lecture on "Psychism and Spirituality". Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain, to-day, at 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: The forty-second birthday anniversary of Holy Mother Krishnabai will be celebrated to-day, at 5-0 p.m., when Sri. H. Shankar Rau, will give a talk in English

WOODLAND SPORTS CLUB: The Annual Thanksgiving Mass in Honour of the Sacred Heart of Jesus in the Church of our Lady of Victories (Mahim) to-day, at 8-30 a.m.

NEW SARASWAT UNION CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY: The 26th annual general meeting in the Registered Office of the Society, to-day, at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY DISTRICT MUSLIM STUDENTS' FEDERATION: Id gathering to-day, at 10-30 a.m. at the Ismail Begmohammad High School Hall, Mohammad Ali Road.

DADAR CATHOLIC INSTITUTE: Inaugural Address by Mrs. C. F. Lynn on "whither youth" at 6-30 p.m. to day (Sunday), in A. D'Silva High School Hall, Dadar.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION: Hindi Elocution Competition will be held in the premises of the Association, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum, to-day, at 9 a.m.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Pandit Sripad Ramavallabh Das, on "Fruitive actions are the causes of bondage", to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m. Culliandas Building, Gowalia Tank Road. "Sankirtanam" will precede and follow.

MAZDAZNAN PRAYER MEETING: To-day, at 10-30 a.m., at Mazdaznan Temple, opp. Churchgate Station, Mother Gloria will give a sermon on the Gathas. At 6-15 p.m. lecture on Philosophy.

SHANMUKANANDA SANGEETHA SABHA.

"Variety Dances", Kathak, Kathakali, Manipuri, and Bharathanatyam, by Sri Parvithi Kumar and Party and Sri Gopalakrishna and Party at the South Indian Education Society's Hall, Matunga, to-day, at 8-30 p.m.

SIKH DEMONSTRATORS: The Sikh demonstrators who were arrested at Nepean Sea Road and Chopatty were allowed bail for a fortnight, at Girgaum Police Court, on Friday. They refused to be released on bail and were sent to the Byculla Jail.

DUSSERAH CELEBRATIONS: Khadi Bhandar Compound, Station Road, Khar, 24th to 27th: 24th morning 9 to 11 a.m.; 24th, 25th and 26th evening 9 to 11 p.m., Magic Lantern Lectures; 27th 9 to 11 a.m., Arya Parivar Sammelan.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION DANCE RECITALS: In the Besant Hall Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day, at 6-0 p.m. (S. T.), by Smts. Suhasini Kirdikar, Amarkar Sisters, T. Shivalkar and Mr. Arvind Kumar

TRINITY MUTUAL BROTHERHOOD: The annual social gathering of workers of the Trinity Mutual Assurance Co., Ltd., in Tambe's Hall, (B. Tambe Ltd., Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay), at 4 p.m., to-day. Music by Dr. M. Rama Rao and entertainment, etc., by members.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES: Swami Sambhuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission will conduct a class on Bhagwat Geeta at the Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall to-day, at 10 a.m. (N. S. T.). The Swami will also conduct a class on Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna at the above Hall, to-day, at 6-30 p.m.

SOUTH KANARA HEALTH LEAGUE: The South Kanara Health League, Bombay, will stage A Physical Culture Demonstration, in aid of The Narayana Guru Mandir, Katapadi, at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Public Hall, to-day at 4 p.m. (N. S. T.) Dance by Kumari Shalini G. Chaughule. Mr. N. S. Dhunjishaw will preside.

MUSLIM WELFARE UNION, BANDRA: Muslim Students gathering and Sports to-day at 5 p.m. (N. S. T.), at Waterfield Road, opp Municipal Office Bombay Mr. Habib I. Rehemtulla, President Bombay Muslim Chamber of Commerce will Preside and Mrs Rehemtulla will distribute the Prizes.

GANDHI JAYANTI: To-day's programme at Santacruz, 8-30 p.m. Prayer at Harivilla, 9th Road, East Kasturba Fund collections in poor localities

Shree Ummashankar Dikshit will speak on "Hindi-Rashtrabhasha of India to-day, at 5-30 p.m., in Meena

SUNDARAMBAL'S RECITAL

Smt. K. B. Sundarambal's 'premiere' came off on Saturday under the auspices of Indian Fine Arts Circle before a crowded house at Don Bosco Hall, Matunga. The programme of the day can be broadly divided into two parts. The first part consisted of classical Kirtans, mostly of Thyagaraja, in the rendering of which Sundarambal showed skill and scholarship. Her rendering of 'Swaras' was brimming with melody full of ease and grace and free from acrobatics. The variety of tonal shades in 'Pantuvarali', improvised English notes in 'Behagada', wavy curvatures in 'Kalyani' and sky-larking in 'Sangarabaranam' were 'hits' of the day. In top pitch, she was able to unravel the beauty of many a note, usually slurred over by some artistes.

In the second part of the programme which consisted of Tamil songs with mass appeal, Sundarambal was in her element as a popular idol. Her 'Ragmalika' beginning with 'Bilahari' and ending in 'Bhupalam' brought in the aurora of the tune of the dawn. In her rendering of 'Kapi' and 'Nilambari', it looked as if the voice of Kittappa was speaking through her. In the recital of the famous Tamil song "Oh God! Why make me a destitute," there were so many personal touches that they invisibly changed the contours of 'Shanmugapriya' into extra emphasis on the melancholy. It is a rare treat to see an artiste import her full personality into her recital and take the audience along with her. The 'Kasturba Memorial Song' was a fitting 'finale' when the artiste pulled enthusiasm of the audience to frenzy. It showed Sundarambal's was 'Inquilab' music expressive of the new urge and modern trends. She was ably accompanied by Nagarkoil Hariharan on violin, Messrs. Ishwaran and Vilwadhri regaled the house with duet 'gaths' on 'Mridang' and 'Gatam'.

K. A. C.

SUNDAY MORNING SHOWS

REGAL.—"Dixie", in technicolor with Dorothy Lamour and Bing Crosby
CAPITOL.—"Reap the Wild Wind", in technicolor with Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland.
EROS.—"Son of Fury" starring Tyrone Power, Gene Tierney and George Sanders
METRO.—"The Gay Sisters", starring Barbara Stanwyck and George Brent.
AURORA.—"Boys Town", starring Mickey and Spencer Tracy
PALACE.—"The Barretts of Wimpole Street" starring Fredric March Norma Shearer and Charles Laughton.

3 ARTS FUNCTION IN HONOUR OF HORNIMAN

3 Arts reception in honour of Mr Horniman will be held at 3-30 to-day at Cama Oriental Institute, Apollo Street. Guests of Honour, Sir Francis Low, Mme. Clarence Gasque of New York, Mrs Sarojini Naidu Syed A. Brelvi presiding. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta M. L. A. and Mr. Motilal Setalvad will be speakers.

LEAGUE COMMITTEE OF ACTION

NEW DELHI, Sept. 23: The meeting of the Muslim League Committee of Action fixed for September 27 has been postponed, announces Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan. (Convener).—A. P.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

(SUNDAY, Sept 24.)
BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,281 kc/s)—8-0 a.m. Abdul Aziz Khan. 8-5 News (H.). 8-15 News (E.). 8-30 Music from Film 8-50 News (M.). 9-0 News (G.). 9-10 To-morrow 9-15 Lalita Venkatram. 9-45 Haripada Ghosh (Sarod). 10-0 Rawique Ghaznavi. Vocal. 11-0 AIR Orchestra 11-20 Haribhau Ghangrekar 12-0 Vidalakshmi Mehta and Party.

12-20 p.m Anand Ranade. 12-45 News (M.). 12-50 News (G.). 12-55 News (H.). 1-0 Music from Film. 1-30 News (E.). 1-40 Music 5-0 Bhimsen G Joshi. 5-25 Ghazals. 5-40 Haripada Ghosh (Sarod). 5-55 Local Announcements. 6-0 Haribhau Ghangrekar. 6-30 News (E.). 6-40 News (H.). 6-45 Rafique Ghaznavi: Vocal. 7-15 Anand Ranade. 7-30 Haripada Ghosh: (Sarod). 7-42 Lalita Venkatram. 8-0 AIR Orchestra: Tilang. 8-15 In News. 8-20 Music. 8-25 News (M.). 8-35 News (G.). 8-45 Let Us Play You Something 9-20 News (E.). 9-30 B. B. C. News. 9-45 Sports Review (H.) by G G Peerbhoy 10-0 B B C Orchestra.

BOMBAY—2.

61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)—8-5 a.m. Master Krishnarao. 8-50 Bhimsen G Joshi.

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)—11-0 to 2-30 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

48.73 m. (6,150 kc/s)—7-15 to 7-30 p.m. Interval.

89.15 m. (3,365 kc/s)—7-42 p.m Music. 7-45 Calling Rural Listeners 8-25 Anand Ranade. 8-45 to 9-0 As in Bombay 1. 9-0 Bhimsen G Joshi. 9-25 Rafique Ghaznavi: Vocal. 9-45 to 10-0 As in Bombay 1. 10-0 Lalita Venkatram. 10-30 Haribhau Ghangrekar 11 0 Close down.

House Plot No. 132, Road No 2, Shivaji Park Dadar, under the auspices of the Shivaji Park Charka Sangh in connection with the celebration of the Gandhi Jayanti.

B.P.C.C. TO HAVE 35 TALUKA COMMITTEES

Plan To Enrol 100,000 Members Before December

Over 10,000 members have been enrolled in ten days by the Bombay Congress Committee. The Congress expect to have about 100,000 members by December 1944—25,000 more than in former years. There has been no enrolment since the August disturbances in 1942, and no election is expected before the ban on the Congress is removed, and members of the Congress now in jail, are released.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is to have 34 Taluka Committees as the Bombay Municipality has increased its Municipal Division.

Large scale efforts are being made by Congressmen in Bombay to develop closer unity between the Congress and Labour, students, shop—assistants, and Harijan organisation. Special efforts will be made by the Bombay Congress Committee to increase the goodwill between Hindus and Muslims.

When the greater Bombay scheme comes into force, the schope of the Bombay Provincial Committee will be extended to this whole area.—A. P.

Appeal To P.V.B. Volunteers

Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the P.V.B. writes:

Articles such as furniture, records literature, stationery and uniforms belonging to the People's Volunteer Brigade may be lying with some of our division and circle officers or even with volunteers. All these friends are requested to immediately deliver the stock in their possession to the Office of the P.V.B. (Jinnah Hall).

The P.V.B. proposes disposing of some of its stock like furniture, buckets, pumps, stationery, etc. The intending buyers can see the stock at the P.V.B. Office.

Malabar Hill Reservoir

With reference to the news appearing regarding leakage of water from Malabar Hill Reservoir Mr. H. E. Nadirshah, Hydraulic Engineer, Bombay Municipality, writes: "There is no leakage from the Malabar Hill Reservoir or wastage through the defective pipe as presumed by your Reporter. One of the compartments of the reservoir is being cleaned according to the periodical programme and the dirty water is being let out through scour valve into a drain. This periodical cleaning is necessary to preserve the purity of water. It takes about a week to properly clean one compartment of the reservoir.

Madras Medicos' Strike Echo

MADRAS, Sept. 23.

It is learnt that the Government of Madras will shortly issue a statement in reply to a representation made to it by the students of the Government School of Medicine setting out some of their grievances.

It is to be recalled that the students are on strike for over a month. —O.P.

PONDICHERRY, Sept. 22: Mr. Shaik Mohomed Ismail of Pondicherry has been selected as a delegate to represent the Muslims of French India at a conference to be held at Mecca shortly. Mr. Ismail is shortly leaving for Cairo by air.

2ND WEEK!

RANJIT'S

'Historical' Classic

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AJIT Release

A Great Picture for a Good Cause!

BENEFIT SHOW IN HONOUR OF MR. N. B. PANTHAKI

Nationalist Worker & Veteran Journalist of Bombay.

MINERVA'S Immortal Classic

Direction: SOHRAB MODI

PUKAR

Starring: SOHRAB MODI NASEEM, CHANDRAMOHAN.

SUNDAY, 24TH SEPT. 1944—9-30 a.m.

NEW WEST END

Advance Booking: 9 to 11 a.m.

Donations to the 'PANTHAKI PURSE FUND' should kindly be sent to Dr. D. G. Vyas, 40, Parekh Street, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

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PRAKASH'S MUSICAL MELODRAMA

KAVITA

RATNAMALA UMAKANT JEEVAN & others

Daily: 4, 7 & 9-45

TO-DAY & WED. MAT. 1 P.M.

6TH WEEK

CAPITOL

Ad. Booking 10 to 12 & 3 to 5

AN EVERGREEN RELEASE

INDORE BAN ON 37 PAPERS

INDORE, Sept. 23.

During the Question Hour in the Indore Legislative Council, the Government informed the House that 37 newspapers were prohibited from circulation in the State. The list includes the "Janmabhumi" and the "Vandemataram", Gujarati dailies of Bombay, and 5 newspapers published in foreign countries.

Replying to another question, the Leader of the House stated that gentlemen from outside Indore had been allowed by the Government to publish a newspaper from Indore, and that the Government of Indore had also sanctioned an advance amounting to over Rs. 10,000 to him on certain conditions. The newspaper would be a chief organ of publicity for the Central India States.—United Press.

Human Life To 130 Years Possible

The American Chemical Society met in New York City last week and discussed everything falling within their ken—from vitamins to water supplies from blood to disease. Theodore G. Klumpp, president of Winthrop Chemical Company, told delegates it was biologically possible for many of our children or our children's children to live in good health for 130 years and that attainment of such a goal would be found in medicinal chemistry. Urging that more time and money should be spent for research in medical science to solve every cause of death, every illness suffered by man or useful animals, he said the normal span of human life, on the basis of life in the animal kingdom where the life-span is five or six times longer than the maturation period, should be from 125 to 150 years.

Society members also learned that milk weed seeds, now commercially as waste, are a source of oil for use in paints, varnishes and the nation's salad bowls. New drugs, known as sympathetic amines, which "highten the speed of intellectual processes" and overcome fatigue are now being developed and have been tried by the armed forces. A new water purification method has been developed for removal of tastes and odours caused by industrial waste. Water first is treated with chlorine to kill germs, then with chlorine dioxide to remove chlorophenol taste and odour. There is also laboratory production of prothrombin, a natural substance which clots blood instantly. This is derived from animal blood and meat juices and is so powerful that an amount the size of an aspirin tablet can clot a pint of blood solid in a few seconds.—U.S.O.W.I.

Agenda Before Labour Conference

NEW DELHI, Sept. 23.

It is understood that two more subjects i.e., "revising of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929" and "participation of State in sickness insurance scheme for industrial labour in India", have been added to the agenda for the sixth plenary Labour Conference to be held in New Delhi on October 27 and 28, 1944.

Employment organisation in the transition from war to peace, a subject which was discussed at the recent International Labour Conference held at Philadelphia, is also included in the agenda for the Plenary Conference.

The Conference will be attended by representatives of the Central and Provincial Governments, Indian States, All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers, Employers' Federation of India All-India Trade Union Congress, the Indian Federation of Labour, etc., the Hon. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Labour Member, will preside. —A.P.

Art Exhibition At Nasik

The fourth annual art exhibition, under the auspices of the Nasik Art Treasures, with a view to buy some more pictures for the Nasik Art Gallery which is in the making will be held at Nasik from 24th September to 2nd October. Mr M. R. Achrekar, ex-Deputy-Director of the Sir J J. School of Art will perform the opening ceremony to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.). As usual there are NO prizes, medals or any other kind of awards for the professionals. But to encourage art students a few money prizes and silver medals will be awarded from this year as an added feature

CEYLON FOOD CONTROLLER'S MISSION TO AUSTRALIA

COLOMBO, Sept. 22.—Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, Ceylon's Civil Defence Commissioner and Food Controller is shortly going to Australia to discuss urgent food questions with the Australian Government. The visit which has been arranged through the Colonial and Dominions Offices, London is expected to last three weeks. Ceylon has no special representative in Australia and her trade matters with Australia are dealt through the Australian representative with the Government of India and it is known that the latter has welcomed this visit. No programme has been fixed for Sir Goonetilleke but he will be meeting the Australian Premier and other ministers.—A.P.

Poona Races

Guiding Star Annexes Governor's Cup

HEALTHY RACING FOR RECORD CROWD.

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

POONA, Saturday.

A new record was set up in the attendance at Poona on the Governor's Cup Day. The enclosures were packed to capacity, and the totalizator turn out was remarkable. The Book-makers' transactions were also on the increase.

The racing was healthy. Well backed horses captured most events and kept the big audience cheerful, but it was a painful day for the bookmakers.

The Gaekwar of Baroda was again present and was immensely pleased to witness a treble recorded for him. The Baroda success was recorded through the medium of Gay Son, Star Of Gujerat and Guiding Star. The last-named annexed the outstanding event, the Governor's Cup.

Maj. Jadhav also recorded a double for the Maharaja of Gwalior. The Gwalior establishment which has established a big lead in the winners and stakes as well, has decided to keep away from racing for the rest of the Poona season. El-Morocco and Hidden Treasure made up the Gwalior Double. The latter with a crushing impost beat a smart lot of sprinters in class III.

The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Philanthropist won the Rajaram Chhatrapati Memorial Gold Cup after a keen struggle with the neglected Paymaster whom he pegged back by a short-head.

The following are the results.—

THE CONNAUGHT PLATE Division III—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. A. J. Moshi's MONTGOMERY 8-9 Bhoor Singh 1
Rao Bahadur V. L. Thube's WINGS OF DAWN 8-2 Kheem Singh 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's FLOWER OF LASHKAR 9-7 Mohd. Khan 3
Prince Jaysinh's EASTERN MAGIC 8-2 Shanker 4
Not run: Home Made.
Won by 1 length, 2 lengths. Nk.
Time: 1 minute 32 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 99. Places Rs. 26. Rs. 45 and Rs. 24.

THE BURNETT PLATE Division II—Distance 1 mile.

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's MANJRI BROCADE 8-2 Carr 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's TITBIT 8-7 Jones 2
Mr. S. A. Poonawalla's PERSEPOLIS 8-7 Shanker 3
Mr. A. L. J. Talib's LAKSHMI 8-2 West 4
Not run: Lady Primrose.
Won by 2 1/2 lengths. Nk. 1 length
Time: 1 minute 46 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 41. Places Rs. 15. Rs. 18 and Rs. 22.

THE CONNAUGHT PLATE Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.

Messrs. Hope and Chandulal J. Shah's SUNBATHING 8-10 West 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's SENIORITA 8-9 Roberts 2
Maharani Chimnabai and Maharaja of Cooch Behar's PRINCE BULAND 9-0 Sibbritt 3
Mrs. F. D. Wadia's RAINBOW 8-6 Evans 4
Not run: Princess Padma.
Won by 2 1/2 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths. 1/2 length.
Time: 1 minute 30 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 50. Places Rs. 21. Rs. 28 and Rs. 24.

THE BURNETT PLATE Division I—Distance 1 mile.

H. H. Maharaja of Baroda's GAY SON 8-7 Britt 1
Mr. R. J. Sigtia's SUN-YAT-SEN 8-7 Evans 2
Mrs. J. H. Mashal's PATHAN 8-7 Marrs 3
Mr. A. Fatah's MAHARUKH 8-2 Burn 4
Not run: War Admiral.
Won by 3 lengths. 1 length, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 45 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 55. Places Rs. 16. Rs. 13 and Rs. 13.

THE RAJARAM CHHATRAPATI MEMORIAL GOLD CUP—Distance 1 mile.

Maharaja of Parlakimedi's PHILANTHROPIST 7-9 Carr 1
Mr. Osman Chotani's PAY MASTER 8-4 Raffaele 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's GAY JESTER 8-6 Roberts 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's NAWABZADA 9-2 Evans 4
All ran
Won by S-hd., 4 lengths, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 42 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 89 Places Rs. 20. Rs. 31 and Rs. 18.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP—R. C. and Distance.

Maharaja of Baroda's GUIDING STAR 8-0 Britt 1
Mr. L. V. Malkani's MR. COLMAN 7-12 Evans 2
Mr. Diamond's BADIR FOWZI 9-0 Burn 3
Mr. M. D. Abraham's AMAL AL SHABAB 7-7 Khade 4
Not run: Indemnity.
Won by 1 length. 3 lengths, 1 1/2 length.
Time: 3 minutes 8 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 23. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 19 and Rs. 21.

THE POONA PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

Maharaja of Gwalior's EL MOROCCO 9-4 Burn 1
Maharani of Kashmir's MOOT LAW 8-1 Chavan 2
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's MAGIC MOUNT 8-4 Carr 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's CAERLOPTIC 9-4 Roberts 4
Not run: Cillas, Another Devil.
Won by 2 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, Nk.
Time: 1 minute 28 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 14. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 12 and Rs. 11.

THE ELGIN PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharaja of Gwalior's HIDDEN TREASURE 9-7 Roberts 1
Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's ROYAL PAGE 8-9 Raffaele 2
Mr. S. A. Rashid's HAN 7-7 Simmons 3
Mr. F. A. Irani's COUGAR 8-0 Virsingh 4
Not run: Torch Royal.
Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, Hd.
Time: 1 minute 15 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 17. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 18 and Rs. 19.

THE CONNAUGHT PLATE Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.

Maharaja of Baroda's STAR OF GUJERAT 9-2 Britt 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's TYPHOON 8-9 Roberts 2
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's BROADCAST 9-0 Marrs 3
Mr. S. G. Bhopatkar's SHAKUNTALA 8-5 Brace 4
Not run: Star of Baroda, Hurricane.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 23. Places Rs. 14. Rs. 19 and Rs. 16.

Rovers Cup

CITY POLICE ELIMINATED BY G. I. P.

The G. I. P. Railway playing better football than they have done of late, succeeded in eliminating the City Police from the Rovers Cup by the odd goal in three on Saturday.

There was not much to enthuse over in the contest as neither side could produce football of a high standard. The Railwaymen were quicker on the ball, as most of them were bare footed which admirably suited the ground conditions. But their shooting was very poor. Otherwise they would have won by a bigger margin.

The Cops' having had no game for a long time were far away from the form which they had reached towards the latter part of the League season The Railway defence putting up a stubborn resistance, in which their custodian, Gupte shone brightly, the Cops could not do what they liked.

The G. I. P. changed over with two goals to their credit. Pereira, their inside right, scoring both of them. In the second half, the 'Cops' persisted in their attacks, but it was left to one of the Railway defenders to reduce the margin for them. After this the Railwaymen strove hard to raise the score but without success.

TO-DAY'S MATCHS.

5-15 p.m.: Young Goans vs. B. E. S. T. (Replay).

6-15 p.m.: B. B. R. C. vs. Maharashtra XI (W. I. Championship final).

GYMKHANA-CRICKET CLUB DRAW

Interesting cricket was witnessed at the Stadium on Saturday afternoon when the Khar Gymkhana met the Cricket Club of India for a friendly half-day fixture, which ended in a draw. V. N. Raiji, who began the game for the C. C. retired with 59 to his credit, this being the top score of his side. Next to him was V. M. Merchant who remained not-out with 42. The C. C. I. declared with 144 for 2.

The Khar people replied with 116 for five wickets.

The scores:—

C. C. I.

V. N. Raiji Retired	59
K. Sanjana	26
V. M. Merchant, not out	42
U. M. Thackersey, not out	7
The rest did not bat.	
Extra	10
Total (2 wkts)	144

KHAR GYMKHANA.

B. D. Penha	4
S. G. Gupte	6
Y. B. Panvalkar	9
Keserkodi	23
Premnarayen	24
R. B. Divecha, not out	27
S. V. Divecha, not out	8
Extra	15
Total (5 wkts)	116

Ceylon Football Team For Mysore

COLOMBO, Sept. 23: The Ceylon football team to tour Mysore is leaving for Madras this evening.

The Mayor of Colombo Mr. R. A. Demel in a farewell message to the team says, "Yours is a great purpose to help our brethren in India and ourselves to enter through the field of sports gateways to harmony, unity and co-operation."—A. P.

BAN ON MILITARY DRILL & UNIFORMS

Tightening Law Against Volunteer Organisations

NEW DELHI, Sept. 22.

A Press Note says:—

In August 1940, Government issued notifications banning the performance of military drill and the wearing in public of dress resembling a military uniform. As explained in a Press Note issued at the time, this action was designed to prevent the growth of private armies and to stop militaristic activities on the part of non-official volunteer organisations that could only result in disturbing the public peace and interfere with the security of the country.

It has now become necessary to supplement these notifications by taking powers to prevent secret gatherings at which breaches of the orders may occur and to ensure that any proposal on the part of a political or communal organisation to hold a camp or parade is brought to the notice of the authority locally responsible for the maintenance of Law and Order—that is to say the District Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police in presidency towns. The new powers take the form of an addition to Rule 58 of the Defence of India Rules and a general order made thereunder, which are published to-day. There is nothing in this order which interfers with any legitimate activity; it merely reinforces Government's determination to suppress with complete impartiality the dangerous tendencies which are inseparable from any concerted attempt by non-official political or communal organisations to usurp the functions that are proper to the state, and to the state alone.—A. P.

DELHI HUNT FOR WANTED BOMBAY CONGRESSMAN

NEW DELHI, Sept. 23.

A number of posters and pamphlets alleged to be prejudicial were recovered from a building in Baig Road in New Delhi by the local police.

It is stated that the police raided the place in search of Mr. Shankar Mani, a Congressman of Bombay, who was wanted by the Bombay police in connection with certain case pending against him.

Mr. Shankar Mani was absent from the place but when his room was searched these literatures were found.

JOGESHWARI ASHRAM EXPANSION PLANS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A spacious new building on modern lines is being added to Krishnashram, the residence of Swami Krishnanand Sherwala at Jogeshwari adjacent to the historic Buddhist caves. The funds for the building have been provided by the admirers and followers of the Swami and it is to be utilised solely for the benifit of the public. A part of it will be used for storing foodgrains and kerosene to be distributed under the rationing scheme to the neighbouring villages, another part will accommodate a small dispensary, also for the benefit of the villagers, while the rest of the building will be at the disposal of visitors.

The Swami has plans to develop the Ashram, into a centre of Social Service for the benefit of the surrounding villages, who live in almost primitive conditions.

Muslim Students And Papers On Politics

SURAT, Sept. 23: The General Secretary of the All-India Muslim Students' Federation has notified member unions that a students camp under the auspices of the Federation will be held at Aligarh in the third week of October next. Member organisations have been requested to send delegates. The principal item of the Agenda is reading of papers on politics.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Sept. 23: The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at nine hours L. M. T. on 20-9-44:—

Allahabad 91 76 0.4, BOMBAY 88 77 0, Calcutta 85 78 0.7, Cawnpore 89 76 0, Cuttack 91 79 0. Darjeeling 63 55 0.5, Delhi 97 81 0, Dehra Dun 88 71 0, Jacobabad 102 81 0, Karachi 88 85 0, Lahore 99 73 0, Lucknow 92 76 0, Madras 88 79 0, Nagpur 86 74 T, Patna 89 78 0.1, Peshawar 96 69 0, Shillong 72 59 0.2, Simla 70 57 0.—A. P.

HITLER NOT IN LIST OF WAR CRIMINALS?

Cordell Hull On Cause Of "Surprising Omission"

(From Reuter's Political Commentator).

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Mr. Cordell Hull American Secretary of State, denied on Monday that Hitler and other Nazi leaders had been left off the Allied list of war criminals. His information is unfortunately incorrect. It will come as something of a shock to the public to learn that not only Hitler but Himmler and Goebbels as well, together with other notorious members of the Nazi regime are not at present on the list of criminals which is being examined by the United Nations' War Crimes Commission.

This surprising omission is due to the legally narrow interpretation by the majority of the terms of reference derived from Lord Simon's Declaration in the House of Lords on October 27 which was itself limited in its definition of the official task. So far only 350 persons are on the list. I understand that there is a difference of opinion in the commission on various issues of far reaching importance.

Little progress is likely to be made until the Allied Governments have clarified their numerous declarations and have decided explicitly how far the old legal conceptions are to prevail, if at all, over the present realities.

(The "Daily Mail" foreign editor says, the reason for the omission of Hitler and other leading Nazis from the crimes list is that Allied Governments have not yet made up their minds whether Hitler shall be tried as political prisoner and banished as Napoleon was or whether he shall face a military court for violating the laws and customs of war.)—Reuter.

NATAL INDIANS' SUCCESS

DURBAN, Sept. 23

An Indian has been elected to the Stanger Town Board—the first time a Natal Indian has been elected to a local authority.

He is Mr. E. M. Moolla, Chairman of the Stanger Branch of the Natal Indian Congress.

Mr. A. I Kajee, Chairman of the Natal Indian Congress Committee said, the election of Mr. Moolla was the result of a happy co-operation between the Town Board and the Indian Community of Stanger.

It is a heartening indication that the two races are learning to live in harmony.—Reuter.

Indians In Kenya Colony Legislative Council

NAIROBI, Sept. 23.—Three of the sitting members have been returned out of the five seats allotted to Indians in the general elections to the Legislative Council of Kenya Colony which concluded this week.

Mr. Shamsud-Deen the oldest member of the Council since 1922, who is now in India, has been re-elected in his absence from the Nairobi Constituency. Mr. A. B. Patel, also an old member and Mr. Kassim Ali Daroo have been returned from Mombasa. The fourth member Mr. S. T. Thakore, is one of the oldest Councillors of the Nairobi Municipal Council and takes his seat for the first time in the Legislative Council, having been elected from the Nairobi constituency.

The result of election of the fifth member from the Lake constituency is awaited.—United Press

CEYLON MINISTER'S ASSURANCE TO INDIANS

COLOMBO Sept. 23.

"The Government of India or its people had not the least idea of having Ceylon for their population. The Indian people resident in Ceylon should identify their interests more and more with indigenous population", observed Mr. M. S Aney, Government of India's Representative speaking at a meeting here

Mr Aney added that with the existence and goodwill on both sides this ideal should be attained. With the co-operation and sympathy of a minister like Mr. Mahadeva it should be possible for representative Indians here to suggest a "via media" whereby they could feel like brothers and consider the future constitution of this Island.

Mr Aney prayed that the conferences now being held would enable Ceylon to arrive at a decision agreeable to both.

Mr Mahadeva Minister of Home Affairs, Ceylon, assured Indians that Ceylon's people bore them utmost goodwill and with the help of the Government of India representative, they would be able to settle before long any outstanding question like immigration to Ceylon; and he hoped that they would not consider it as an act of unfriendliness.—United Press.

CHIANG KAI-SHEK SAYS:

"It Is Against War Aims To Remain Silent Over India"

EXHORTS ROOSEVELT TO RAISE ISSUE WITH BRITAIN

Letter Written To U. S. President In July 1942 Deploring Repression Comes To Light

The "People's War" exclusively publishes a letter of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek which the leader of China, sent to the American President in July 1942.

The contents of this letter have been carefully kept away from India though it was published in the U. S. A. long ago and concerned the Indian people more than anyone else.

Here are the important extracts from the famous letter:

".....For a long time the Indian people have been expecting the United States to take their stand on the side of justice and equality. I venture to lay before you my personal views on this.

"From the view-point of the Indian people their purpose is to secure national freedom. The National Congress is dominated by sentiment rather than by reason. The United States which they admire should come forward as a third party to strengthen their faith that there is justice.

"The Indian people would participate in the war. Otherwise they will have the same feeling towards all the United Nations as they have towards the British—a great tragedy, with Britain not the only loser. To uphold the British Empire's prestige and safeguard her interests, she should show courage, forbearance and resolution by removing the causes of the situation. Should the situation drift until an anti-British movement breaks out, attempts by the British to enforce the existing colonial laws will spread disturbances and turmoil. The greater the oppression, the greater the reaction.

"I hope the United States will advise Britain to seek a reasonable satisfactory solution for the welfare of mankind and the good name of the United Nations

"Our war aims and common interests forbid me to remain silent."

ALLIED ADVANCE IN N. BURMA

Occupying Tongzang, They Push On Eight Miles Towards Tiddim

KANDY, Sept. 23.

To-day's South-East Asia Command 'communique' said: "After occupying Tongzang, 14th Army troops have pushed on another eight miles towards Tiddim."

ARAKAN.—Patrol clashes are reported from the coastal sector and in the Kaladan valley.

NORTHERN BURMA. — British troops patrolled south of Hopin and Chinese troops south of Azu

Rehabilitation In N. Burma

From Noel Buckley A.P.I. war correspondent with forward Command Headquarters of General Stilwell's forces:

Of the 10,000 inhabitants of Myitkyina area (according to Jap census), 9,000 have been accounted for, said a senior Civil Affairs Officer conducting rehabilitation in North Burma, interviewed at his headquarters refugee camp in Myitkyina. 6,000 Burmese, Anglo-Burmese, Indians, Anglo-Indians, Chinese Kachins, Gurkhas, Shans and other North Burma races are fed and housed in this camp. Seventeen languages are spoken among the group.

During the North Burma campaign this officer dealt with 29,0000 refugees. Rehabilitation of 7,500 in Hukawng valley is completed.—A.P

RELIEF FOR KERALA

Bombay Committee Deputees To Tour Affected Areas

A meeting of the Kerala Distress Relief Committee Bombay was held on Thursday the 21st instant in the Mayor's Chamber at the Municipal Corporation Bld., with Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, the Mayor of Bombay in the Chair

The need for bringing immediate medical relief to the affected areas in Kerala was discussed at length in which Dr. Jivraj Mehta evinced keen interest and made suitable suggestions and Sjts Umashanker Diksnit, Salebhoy Abdulkhader, G. Viswanath and Mrs. Vellodi also participated in the discussion. At the Chairman's suggestion, which the Committee agreed to, Dr Jivraj Mehta was requested to help in organising medical relief by sending some Doctors, etc to the affected areas

The Mayor also suggested to send the Committee's representative immediately to the affected areas in Kerala who should report to the Committee regarding the conditions prevalent there and the kind of relief immediately required to alleviate the distress. This was agreed to by the Committee and the Secretaries in consultation with the Chairman were requested to do the needful in the matter

Accordingly the Mayor has decided to depute Sjt. M. Madhavan one of the Secretaries of the Committee and Salebhoy Abdul Khader Municipal Corporator and a member of the Committee to proceed to Kerala immediately in this behalf and both of them will be starting in a few days.

The Committee also decided to open accounts with the Central Bank of India Ltd. Bombay and its branches The Office of the Committee is situated at 2nd Floor Jehangir Wadia Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road Fort, Bombay

Rs. 90 LAKHS FOR EVACUEES

Govt. Of India's Grants For Seamen's Clubs In S. Africa And Britain

NEW DELHI, Sept. 23.

Nearly 50,000 evacuees and dependants of British subjects detained in enemy-occupied territories are receiving assistance from the Government of India. The total amount disbursed in 1943 amounted to approximately Rs. 90 lakhs.

The scheme of financial assistance to evacuees and dependants was sanctioned in 1942. The assistance still continues and allowances cover education of children, expenditure on special and genuine needs of the evacuees etc. financial assistance is also provided to university students to enable them to resume their interrupted course of studies in Indian universities.

Grants amounting to Rs. 73,000 and Rs. 162,000 were sanctioned under the scheme to 273 and 430 evacuee students for the academic years 1942-43 and 1943-44.

The Commonwealth Relations Department obtained information about 1,589 British civilian subjects in Japanese-occupied territories The total number of enquiries received was 9,000

CLUBS FOR INDIAN SEAMEN.

Grants were made in 1943 for Indian sea-men's clubs to be started in South African ports where a large number of Indian seamen were awaiting repatriation. £500 were given towards the construction of a club in Durban; £250 towards the running the Indian Seamen's club at Cape Town and £240 for the running of the Indian Seamen's club at East London.

South African Indian students attending schools or colleges in India were permitted to extend the period of their absence from South Africa up to a maximum of ten years. The Commonwealth Relations Department has now requested the Union Government, through the High Commissioner, for further extension in deserving cases who are unable to return owing to difficulty of obtaining passage

It has also been arranged with provincial governments to reserve a limited number of seats for South and East African students in medical and engineering colleges.—A. P.

Uniform Scale Of Rations

Central Food Department's Instructions To Provincial Administrations

NEW DELHI, Sept. 23.

An important communication it is learned, has been addressed by the Central Food Department to all provincial administrations on the question of implementing the resolution passed by the Central Food Advisory Council recommending that full rationing should be introduced in every province, and that there should be a uniform scale of ration throughout the country.

It is pointed out that in the initial stages of rationing, the Central Government had allowed provinces considerable latitude in the organisation and working of the rationing schemes, but the present situation with regard to the country's over-all supplies and India's relations with H. M. G. in the matter of import, demand the adoption of a more strict and uniform policy. While the Central Government prefer a basic ration of one lb; per adult per day, with a supplementary ration for the heavy manual worker, they are prepared to allow a basic ration of eight lbs. per adult per week, with no supplementary ration, except in the form of cooked food through industrial canteens. But this eight lbs. ration will apply only in those areas, where the principal food-grains normally in use in the area, are rationed.

Where one or more of the principal food-grains in common use is not included in the ration, the Government of India have made it clear that the basic ration should in no case exceed one lb. per adult per day, since those who desire more can supplement their ration with other food-grains.—A. P

Five Destitutes Die

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23: Forty-one sick destitutes were admitted to a Calcutta hospital yesterday and there were five deaths according to the Director of Public Information, Bengal.

MENSO GOVT. REGD

MENSO

Harmless surest remedy for irregularity of any cause use not in pregnancy causes miscarriage LIBERTY each Rs 2 CATARACTO without operation cures cataract. All eye-diseases—Rs 2 Dr C. Bhattacharjee 120 Ashutosh Mukerjee Road Calcutta Popular Pharmacy, Bomi Pharmacy Bombay

R

RENEWAL OF RATION CARDS IN G (South) AND G (North) WARDS

The work of renewing the current ration cards by pasting slips over them will be done during the current week at the shops mentioned below in G (South) and G (North) Wards.

Those whose cards are registered at any of the shops should send all the cards of the household on the usual day during the week when they normally draw their rations and get them renewed Cards should be got renewed even if no rations are drawn during the week.

RATIONS WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO BE DRAWN ON UNRENEWED CARDS DURING SUBSEQUENT WEEKS.

The hours for renewal and also for issue of rations at the ration shops concerned during this week will be 8-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m and 4 p.m. to 7-30 p.m and at the Government Grain Shops 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m

G (SOUTH) WARDS.

Ration Shops Nos.: 303, 311, 314, 316, 336, 345, 434, 466, 540.

Government Grain Shops Nos.: 28, 62, 70, 107, 111, 119.

Co-operative Societies No.: 32.

G (NORTH) WARD.

Ration Shops Nos.: 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 337, 339, 340, 342, 343, 344, 346, 347, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 407, 408, 414, 421, 423, 432, 433, 439, 468, 469, 527, 533, 543, 546, 556

Government Grain Shops Nos.: 36, 40, 48, 77, 78, 82, 83, 95, 120, 126, 129, 131, 137, 140, 150, 160, 176, 188, 234, 235, 242.

Co-operative Societies Nos.: 4, 7.

Communal Stores Nos.: 11, 13, 18, 61, 62, 63, 73.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS 1/8/-
To be paid in advance.

SITUATIONS VACANT

The Indian Mutual Insurance Company Limited, Lahore, having strongest financial position, gives decent Bonus, and extraordinary concession to Combatants by insuring only at Rs. 3 extra premium per thousand, wants under its new organisation scheme, provincial or semi-provincial managers on decent pay, Dearness Allowances, T. A. and Divisional organisers on lucrative commissions and T. A. Rare opportunity for experienced insurance men and educated young men of respectable families. 82

ACCOMMODATION WANTED

Commodious office accommodation on the Princess Street on ground or first floors. Decent rent. Good-will shall be paid for. Please apply in confidence with full details, Box No. 313, "Bombay Chronicle."

142. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Get London, American degrees, Education Law, Engineering, Philosophy, Fee reasonable. Bazmeatibba Reg Delhi 5835

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Earn Rs. Six daily. Buy Easy Cotton Calculation Book at Rs. 4 Fulgaliwala, Ahmed Bldg., Golpitha, Bombay. 6119

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

Mill Stores Wooden Articles, Picking Sticks, Rollers, etc., Wooden Packing Cases, Slate-Frames. Can be had from: P. A. Aiyar, Kamalavilas, Trichur (Cochin). (6007)

Wanted Parties who can manufacture for us Cleansing Milk, Honey and Almond Cream, Snow, Cold Cream, Vanishing Cream, Mercolized Wax, Scent, Lavender Water, Eau-de-Cologne, Lip Stick, Rouge Nail Set Wave Set, Liquid Hair Shampoo, Brilliantine, Cantharidine Hair Oil, Castor Hair Oil, Face Powder, Talc Powder, Antiseptic Tooth Powder and Solid Dentifrice. Correspond Box No. 314 "Bombay Chronicle".

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale Chromic Acid of guaranteed purity suitable for hard-chrome plating. Enquiries solicited. Field Research Station, P.O., Ichhra, Lahore. 5973

BUSINESS OFFERS

Obtain lists of young girls, boys, 441 hobbies from Introductions. Panaganj. Aligarh. 5740

PUBLIC NOTICES

RAILWAY CLEARING ACCOUNTS OFFICE.

EMPLOYMENT NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS on the prescribed forms obtainable from the undersigned on payment of Re. 1|- each (annas four only in case of Scheduled Caste candidates) are invited immediately for about 50 temporary posts of Clerks Class II in the grade of Rs. 30-5-50-5|2-80 on the initial pay of Rs. 40|- p.m. minimum qualifications—Matric II Division but candidates who have missed II Division by not more than 25 will also be considered if they produce a certificate from the Head Master to this effect. A limited number of selected B.A.s and F.A.s will be given higher initial pay of Rs. 50|- and 45|- respectively. In addition all appointments carry the following allowances and concessions:—

(1) Dearness Allowance @ Rs. 14|- P.M.
(2) Local Allowance @ Rs. 5|- P.M.
(3) House Rent allowance paid in excess of 10% of pay subject to a maximum of 10%
(4) Conveyance Allowance (Rs. 15) if residing at a distance of more than 5 miles from the office; Rs. 10|- if residing at a distance of 4 to 5 miles from the office and Rs. 5|- if residing at a distance of 3 to 4 miles from the office.
(5) Supply of certain commodities at Ry. Concession rates;

Age—between 17 to 30 years (33 years in the case of scheduled caste candidates).

RESERVATION FOR MINORITIES: Muslims 25% Others 8 1|3% Scheduled castes 8 1|3%. In addition to the above there are about 75 posts reserved for minority communities which are also to be filled up.

Cost of applications will in no case be refunded and no application except on the prescribed form will be entertained.

(Sd.) P. D. PANDE,
Director.
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ARTISTS!

COMPETENT INDIAN COMMERCIAL ARTISTS are required immediately by the Directorate of Public Relations, GHQ, India for the production of Posters, Pamphlets and Journal illustrations etc. Salary of Rupees 300-400 per month according to qualification. Applicants must have had at least 3 years' experience in a commercial Art-Studio and must be capable of producing first-rate Lettering, Layouts and Figure-work. Experience in retouching of photographs for Half-tone reproduction will be at advantage. Apply in writing before 30th September 1944, giving details of experience and specimens of work, particularly Lettering, to: Director of Public Relations, P.R. (d)2, General Headquarters, New Delhi.

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BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK'S PROGRESS

Dividend And Bonus For Shareholders And Staff; Share Capital To Be Increased

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A dividend at the rate of 4 per cent per annum and a bonus to the shareholders at the rate of 1 per cent per annum on the fully paid-up shares for the year ending June 30, 1944, was declared at the annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., held at the office of the Bank, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, on Saturday evening. Mr. R. G. Saraiya presided.

Moving the adoption of the directors' report and the annual statement of accounts for the Co-operative year 1943-44 Mr. Saraiya gave a lengthy survey of the actual working of the bank during the year. The working capital of the bank had risen by nearly three quarters of a crore during the year. The paid up capital had also risen enormously. This suggested the need for raising the share capital. There was also a great rise in the amount of liabilities than during the previous year. Against the aggregate time liabilities as well as the demand liabilities they had ample liquid resources.

INVESTMENTS

Investments in Government securities had increased by nearly three quarters of a crore to Rs. one crore and 73 lakhs. In addition there was a deposit of 45 lakhs in approved banks. Rs. 14 lakhs in cash in the head-office and the branches and over Rs. 37 1/2 lakhs with banks in current account or on calls. This increase in deposits was the common experience of almost all the Scheduled banks.

The annual report showed that the net profit of the bank for the year under review amounted to Rs. 2,80,175 which sum included Rs. 34 661 brought forward during the preceding year.

The report further showed that Rs. 51,500 were spent after giving bonus to the bank's staff.

The report and the audited statement of account were carried.

INCREASE IN SHARE CAPITAL

The ordinary general meeting was followed by an extra-ordinary general meeting in which the following resolution was passed:

"That the share capital of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd. be increased from Rs. 15 lakhs divided into 30,000 shares of Rs. 50/- each to Rs. 25 lakhs divided into 50,000 shares of Rs. 50/- each by the creation of 20,000 shares of Rs. 50/- each and that such additional shares may be issued at such time or times on such terms and conditions and either at a premium or at par and to such persons or co-operative societies as the Board may think fit."

CITY MARKETS

Share Market

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The share market remained closed to-day.

Calcutta scrips were better with Indian Iron quoting Rs 38/8 and Bengal Steel Rs. 30/5.

Bombay Cotton

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Owing to profit taking by longs, the cotton market ruled easy to-day and the price for March contract opened at Rs. 441/8 as against the lost official close of Rs. 444. The market fluctuated narrowly and the rate after touching Rs 422 eased off to Rs. 440/12.

Later on liquidation further depressed the market and the rate dropped to Rs 438 closing prices:—

March ..... Rs. 438-8
May ..... Rs. 446-12

Gold & Silver

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The gold as well as silver prices opened steady but again eased off on selling pressure. Later on the market improved on short covering.

Silver for Tuesday delivery commenced at Rs. 119/12 and declined to Rs 118/6 while transactions in gold commenced at Rs. 63/14 but subsequently the price eased off to Rs 63/7. The market fluctuated around these levels.

Silver after dropping to Rs. 117-14 and Gold to Rs 63 recovered to Rs. 119-2 and Rs. 63-12 respectively.

Closing rates:—

Silver Delivery ..... Rs. 119
Silver Spot ..... Rs. 119-12
Gold Delivery ..... Rs. 63-12
Gold Spot ..... Rs. 64

BHUJ, Sept. 23.

To-day's Hundi rate for Koris 339/8.

LONDON SILVER

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Spot 23-1/2 Forward 23-1/2 Gold bars fine per oz. £8/8/0

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.

Cotton steadied on limited hedges with tendency to re-emphasise the inflationary implications of the bullish features of the Surplus Disposal Bill and the recent farm bloc full parity recommendations. The market became steady on trade support, while reports of stiffening German resistance attracted attention. The market closed steady.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.

October 21.43 December 21.31 January 21.26 Middling Spot 21.86

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

October 21.48 December 21.32 January 21.07 Middling Spot 20.95

NOON CALL

October 21.44 December 21.29 March 21.14

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Wheat Rozario (new crop) 39/3 Sept/Oct quoted
Wheat Australian (bulk) 45 Sept/Oct quoted
Wheat Australian (bags) 48 Sept/Oct quoted

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p c	72-3/8
Consols 2-1/2 p c	79-3/16
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 1961	104
War Loan 3-1/2 p c	104 5/16
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	114 3/16
Victory Bonds 4 p c	112 1/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. & China	11-5/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	90-1/2
National Bank of India	41-3/4

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THE SPORTSMAN'S SPORTSFOLIO

By J. C. MAITRA

During the last few days, Bombay had a surfeit of sport. Football is always there to attract anybody to the Cooperage every evening. Then there was the Western India Badminton Championships Tournament at Bombay Gymkhana to entertain the followers of the shuttlecocks But that was not enough, it seems, for our sport-goers. The Bombay Provincial Table Tennis Tournament was billed about the same time. It might be all right for those who wanted to follow one of other tournament. But those who would like to see them all, it was almost as impossible job. Delay of a week of so between the badminton and table tennis tournaments would have meant a lot. Those who wanted to witness the final stages of both the competitions could have done so without any difficulty.

ORGANISERS SHOULD REMEMBER

I wish the organisers of these tournaments would remember that it would pay them to avoid such clashes. As I see it, it would have helped both especially in matters of publicity. In these days of shortage of space in the newspapers, you cannot clam proper attention if you crowd your events like sardines in a tin. Support the badminton or the table tennis tournament had finished a week earlier or later, nobody would have suffered thereby. But they would have received greater publicity in the press. Now that these bodies have a common Secretariat at the C. C. I. I hope they would see to it that such clashes do not recur in future.

TIP TO HALLOWS

The outstanding event in the football world last week was the defeat of the Embarkation Headquarters, the Senior League Champions, at the hands of the W.I.A.A. Staff, the League runners-up. The show caused quite a furore at the Cooperage, What with a Sailor rushing to the ground with a chair in his hands to beat Referee Hallous and some Tommis following him in the arena—probably to lend a hand—there was plenty of excitement. Personally I think the referee's decisions were quite correct. I only wish that Hallous would not, while giving decisions, waive his hand in such a manner as to show his irritation or annoyance. This excites the players as much as the spectators. Such an impression must be avoided by all the officials. They must give their decisions in a cool and calm, but firm and emphatic. manner.

SETTING BAD EXAMPLES

It is a pity that such a disgraceful scene was created on the sporting field. If people who are expected to set the example before the ignorant Indian football-goers behave in this fashion, how could you blame the folks who are not well-versed with the rules of the game, if they follow suit? I hope the Servicemen will be told by the authorities concerned to accept the referees decisions, whether right or wrong, in a sporting manner. Since the defeats of the three leading European teams in Bombay, the R.A.F., the Welch Regiment and the E.H.Q. by the W.I.A.A., the premier Indian combination, there appears to be a good deal of heart-burning among them The poor referees have been the butt-ends of their attacks. But did they ever blame the referees when they won an account of their mistakes?

DISPEL THE IMPRESSION

I did not see anybody complaining when Ryegate, the B.B.R.C.'s right back, handled the ball in the prescribed area, when the score-board was blank and the referee did not award a spot-kick to the W.I.A.A. If he had, the game might have put on a different complexion. I am not blaming the referee. I am only pointing out how one incident appears to different persons especially to supporting the opposite sides, in a different way. An impression is thus gaining ground that the European teams and their supporters are reluctant to own defeats at the hands of Indans in a sportng manner. The Servicemen would do well to try and dispel that notion. Meanwhile the W.I.A.A. has been eclipsed by the B.B.R.C. from Deolali. While the military side fully deserve their success the Automobilemen were really unfortunate in losing the battle. Injuries to their players have deprived them of the championship which they richly merited.

Deodhar Sisters' Supremacy In Badminton

Two new champions have risen in the badminton sky of Bombay. One was almost a certainty, but the same cannot be said of the other. In the absence of her elder sister, Tara, the success of Sunder Deodhar in the Women's singles was a foregone conclusion. Because there is no player in this city who is capable enough to lower her colours. Although Mumtaz Chinoy had her own way in the local tournaments she could not even extend little Sunder sufficiently. The latter's drop shots and clever placements completely outwitted the local star. Sunder claimed the women's Doubles title also, assisted by her younger sister, Suman. The latter succeeded also in Mixed Doubles where Sunder failed partnered by Sunil Bose of Calcutta she carried home the third title also. There is no doubt that the Deodhar sisters will reign supreme in Indian badminton for some years to come.

UNSPORTING

I cannot say the same thing of S. Dinkar Rao who won the Men's Singles title. It is true that he has made steady progress to reach the forefront of Bombay's badminton. But it was clear during the last tournament that he does not possess the strength and stamina to stand the strain of a hard and protracted struggle. The Umpires seemed to be very kind to him. If he were not allowed to 'stall' in the manner he did it is exceedingly doubtful if he would have survived against Burjor Shroff and Henry Ferreira in the last stages of the tournament. Dinkar Rao would do well to cultivate and increase his strength and stamina before the All-India Championships begin in December next. We do not want any more of this "stalling" business which is unsporting and unfair to the opponents

CONSULT A SPECIALIST

Khandu Rangnekar was in great form. If he did not suffer from cramps in the stomach. I think he would have carried away all the three titles. But he appeared to be in physical distress whenever there was a heated and prolonged debate. He never dreams of stalling in the manner Dinkar Rao did. However Khnadu would do well to consult a specialist about his ailment One should not indulge in strenuous sport with some physical complaint or other. It may do him far more harm than good in the long run if he does not get rid of it soon. In D. G. Mugwe he has found an excellent partner in Men's Doubles Bombay may depend on this pair to hold their own in the All-India Championships In Sunder Deodhar he may find a more reliable partner in Mixed Doubles.

CRAZE FOR TABLE TENNIS

The game of table tennis seems to be overbidding every other indoor game in popularity—barring of course Contract Bridge! In the Bombay Provincial Championships there were as many as 194 entries in Men's Singles. The other events were equally strongly supported. It must have been a terrible job for the organisers to cope with this rush of entrants. However they went through it without any hitch. The St. Xavier's College Hall provided them with a splendid arena to hold such a huge number of contests every evening. The advent of three stars from the South, namely V R. Sivaraman a former all-India champion C. Ramaswamy the Mysore Champion and V. S. Vithal, added special charm to the tournament. There were surprises galore which enhanced the interests in the fights

RUSSI COOPER'S FORTE

The unfathomable steadiness and impregnable defence of R. S. Cooper prevailed against the vigorous attacks and of his brilliant opponents in Men's Singles. Sivaraman Dady Kapadia and Uttam Chandarana fell before him one after the other Russi may well be proud of his grand bag. Chandarana might have pulled the chestnuts out of the fire. if he had maintained his equilbrium in the fifth game of the final It is however good to see Championships changing hands frequently as it shows a healthy and keen rivalry between several players If one man remains at the top for a long time it means stagnation which must not be allowed to happen

RISE OF MISS SHROFF

In the Women's Singles also there were several surprises Three All-India Champions were defeatd to instal Miss R. K. Shroff as th Bombay Provincial Champion. With Misses, P. F. Madon, M Brodie and M. G. Kudar, we have now one more player who can be relied or to uphold the prestige of Bombay in the coming All-India tournament next month As in badminton, Bombay leads in table tennis also in women's events. With such a galaxy of talents in the field, Miss B. M. Cassinath adding one more to the number, Bombay is assured of the premier position for some time to come.

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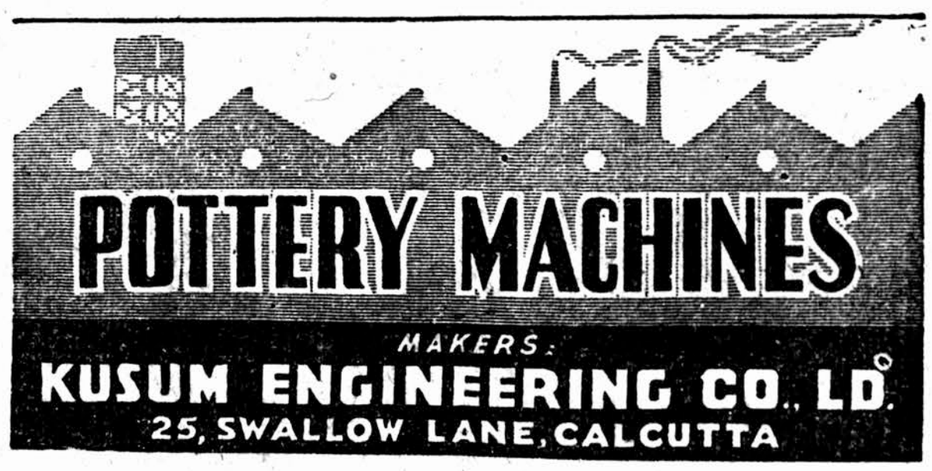

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Gandhiji Meets 'Mother'

Touching Scene After Jinnah House Talks

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. M. A. Jinnah met for another hour and a half from 5-30 p.m. to 7 p.m. to-day. They will meet again at the same time on Sunday.

Going down the Mount Pleasant Road to Birla House at the end of the meeting, Mahatma Gandhi met coming towards him, the Hon. Emily Kinnaird. The meeting between this 88-year old "hot gospeller", one of the earliest British educationists in India and Mahatma Gandhi whom she calls her son, provided a touching scene.

The Hon. Emily Kinnaird who will be 89 on October 23 came to India in 1891 and devoted herself to social and educational activity. She was drawn to Gandhiji many years ago and the relation between the two has remained most affectionate. Gandhiji calls her mother.

She came to Bombay on Friday and is staying at Birla House till Tuesday, when she shifts to Government House. It would appear that she was curious to see Gandhiji at Mr. Jinnah's House and was, therefore, toddling up the road, when Gandhiji met her half way. After tender inquiries about her comforts, he took her along with him to the prayer ground. The sight of these two old people, "mother" and "son", walking down with arms round each other was watched by an eager crowd of spectators.

On the way, Gandhiji explained to her how he had started the custom of public prayers in South Africa and how it had grown into an "elaborate ritual."

Once relieved of Gandhiji, the Hon. Emily Kinnaird was promptly besieged by reporters. Questioned by them about what she thought about her son, she said that her son was good. "He has remained good", she certified promptly and emphatically.

Nagpur City Fathers To Celebrate Gandhi Jayanti

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Sept. 23.

Nagpur municipality by a unanimous resolution decided to celebrate the 75th birthday of Gandhiji on October 2 and appointed a sub-committee to arrange for the celebration. Municipal offices and schools will remain closed that day.

By another resolution the Committee has decided to contribute Rs. 11,000/- towards Kasturba Fund.

If Government fails to accord sanction, Mr. Madhorao Thakre, mover of the resolution declared, he would collect Rs. 15,000 within a week.

Baroda Quota For Kasturba Fund

BARODA, Sept. 22.—Her Highness the Maharani Shantadevi Gaekwar has contributed Rs. 1,000 towards the Kasturba Fund. The total collections of the Fund for the State amount to Rs. 1,00,000.—United Press.

SURAT, Sept. 23.—Collections for Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Funds by the Surat City Congress Committee now total Rs. 20,178.—United Press.

Rajkot Support To Bombay Talks

RAJKOT, Sept. 23: The citizens of Rajkot voiced their full support and all good wishes to the Gandhi-Jinnah negotiations at a mass meeting of the Hindus and Muslims held here yesterday. The speakers included Mrs. Abdul Rahim Marfani, Osmanbhai Vakil, Vajubhai Shukla, and others. Khan Saheb Haji Dada, President of the Kathiawar Muslim League, was present. —United Press.

MOONJE TO MEET NAICKER

ERODE, Sept. 23: It is understood that Dr. Moonje and other Hindusabha leaders are likely to meet Mr. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker, President of the "Dravidian Federation" on 29th instant at Trichinopoly.

They are expected to discuss at the meeting the question of Dravidistan and Dravidian organisation.—A. P.

Activities Of Backward Classes Of Bombay

A report of the Backward Class Officer, Bombay Province, for the year 1942-43; on the working of his Department, records an appreciable improvement in the economic conditions of the Backward Classes.

It is noteworthy that in some of the places Sale and Purchase Unions were opened to provide an outlet for the agricultural produce of the Backward Classes which had been going to creditors who gave no appropriate return for it. Educational facilities for the children was considerably increased during the year.

The problem of securing employment for Backward Classes was also tackled.

SCHEDULED CASTES DEMAND SEPARATE SETTLEMENTS

"More Real Minority Than Sikhs And Muslims": All-India Federation Executive Claim

MADRAS, Sept. 23.

The Working Committee of the All-India Scheduled Caste Federation met this afternoon under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur, Shivraj. The hon'ble Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was present at the meeting by invitation. The meeting lasted two hours.

The Committee by a resolution expressed its complete confidence in the leadership of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and authorised him to negotiate on its behalf and on behalf of Scheduled Castes with other political parties or their leaders.

The next meeting is expected to be held at Calcutta following the conclusion of the Gandhi-Jinnah talks.

More Real Minority Than Sikhs And Muslims

The Working Committee reiterated that the Scheduled Castes were a distinct and separate element in the National life of India and that they were a religious minority in a sense far more real than the Sikh and Muslim could be and within the meaning of the Cripps proposals.

The Committee asserted that it was false and malicious propaganda to allege that Lord Wavell's declaration in his letter to Mr. Gandhi of the position of Scheduled Castes as one of the important and separate elements in the National life of India was a departure from the policy of H. M.'s Government.

The Committee welcomed the declaration made by H. M.'s Government and regarded the consent of the Scheduled Castes to the constitution of a free India as a matter of vital importance and as a necessary condition precedent for the transfer of power to Indian hands.

CONSTITUTIONAL SAFEGUARDS

By Another resolution, the Working Committee detailed the constitutional safeguards they needed and demanded the allocation of a definite sum in the provincial and central budgets for their education; adequate representation in the administrative and legislative bodies and a declaration of the Fundamental Rights by statute.

Referring to the Gandhi-Jinnah-talks, the Working Committee wholly disapproved of the "secret negotiations which are being carried on by Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah" and expressed the opinion that a communal settlement of a sectional character was harmful in every way. It felt that the proper procedure to settle the communal question which would give a sense of security and ensure fair and equal treatment to all was to discuss the demands put forth by each interest in public and with the representatives of other interests.

SEPARATE ELECTORATE?

Other resolutions 'inter alia' demanded that provisions in the future constitution of India relating to the minorities should be brought in accord with the principle of equal treatment of all minorities. It urged for an equitable and fair representation for them in the legislatures and in the executive and the introduction of the system of separate electorates and reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes.

The Committee while accepting in the absence of an alternative system, the parliamentary system of Government, opposed the system of parliamentary cabinet which it felt, strengthened the hold of the majority community. The Committee therefore insisted that the Executive in the provinces as well as in the Centres should be constituted in a proportionate manner that the Prime Minister should be elected by the whole House by single transferable vote and Ministers representing the minorities chosen by the members representing different communities by single transferable vote.

SEPARATE SETTLEMENTS

The Working Committee also demanded statutory recognition of the rights of the Scheduled Castes of reservation in Public Services in the same proportion applicable to the claims of the Muslim community. It urged for the establishment of separate settlements for Scheduled Castes in new villages, the appointment of a Settlement Commission and allotment by the Government of cultivable lands for the purpose.—A. P.

ALLIED PUSH NORTH OF FLORENCE

Bitter Fighting At Entrance Of Futa Pass

From Reuter's special correspondent at Allied advanced H.Q. in Mediterranean, Saturday:

The Eighth Army's bridgeheads across the river Marecchia have given the Allied troops a foothold three miles wide and two miles deep at the entrance to the Po Valley. From this infantry and armour are now driving forward on to a widening plain whose main routes fan out towards Bologne and Ravenna.

Rimini has been completely mopped up and prisoners continue to stream in steadily as the northward advance continues. North of Florence, the Fifth Army driving across the Appennines has reached the entrance to the rugged Futa Pass and is engaged in bitter fighting to force a way through the most difficult mountain barrier yet encountered.

To-day's communique says: "NAVY: Yesterday, September 22 His Majesty's ship "Loyal" successfully bombarded enemy troops and traffic on the coastal road north of Rimini.

BREACH IN GOTHIC LINE WIDENED

ARMY: Allied armies in Italy continue to make important progress in both the central and Adriatic sectors. The Fifth Army have kept up their pressure in Firenzuola area and have occupied an important high ground north of this town. West of Firenzuola, American troops of the Fifth Army have widened their breach in the Gothic line by capturing Monte Citerna and Monte Torontale and they are now on the threshold of the Futa Pass. In the Adriatic sector, troops of the Eighth Army have cleared all resistance south of river Merecchia and have considerably enlarged their bridgehead north of this river.

AIR:—Medium forces of heavy bombers yesterday attacked aerodrome and other military objectives in Munich area while other formations attacked railyards at Larissa in Northern Greece. Medium-bombers attacked a number of railroad bridges in Po valley and to north of Padua.—Reuter

U.N.R.R.A. Aid For Italy

MONTREAL, Sept. 23: Aid for Italy has been approved by the Policy Committee of the U.N.R.R.A.

The expenditure will be limited to 50 million dollars and will be used to provide medical and sanitary aid for needy classes and for the rehabilitation of displaced persons.

It emphasised that the scheme is not to be taken as a precedent for similar operations in other enemy or former enemy territory.—Reuter.

SIND PENTANGULAR TOURNAMENT

KARACHI, Sept. 23.

A side-saving innings between Kamdin and Hira, which yielded 61 runs in 48 minutes and raised the score to 100 from 39 for five formed the main feature during the pre-lunch play in the opening match of the Sind Pentangular between the Parsis and the Rest to-day.

Devastating bowling by S. Fernandez, who bagged five wickets in six overs at a cost of 13 runs, caused a collapse amongst the Parsis in the initial 40 minutes' play and half the side was dismissed for 39 runs. The Hira-Kamdin partnership carried the score to 100 after as many minutes play, but Kamdin was stumped at this stage.

A two-minutes silence was observed at noon in memory of the late Mahomed Ibrahim, the left-hand bowler, who assisted the Muslims for many years.

The Parsis next lost Hira, who scored a useful 47 at a critical stage and when the teams adjourned for lunch the Parsis had made for seven wickets 157 runs.

SCORES:—

THE PARSIS:

J. K. Irani	c Athaide b S. Fernandez	10
N. M. Patel	c Hannah b S. Fernandez	0
M. N. Dinshaw	c Britto b S. Fernandez	13
A. N. Dinshaw	c Britto b S. Fernandez	0
M. J. Mobed	b S. Fernandez	10
T. M. Kamdin	st. Athaide b Britto	28
S. J. Hira	st. Athaide b Britto	47
	Extras	8
	Total for seven wickets.	157

Fall of wickets: 1-3, 2-19, 3-19, 4-36, 5-39, 6-100, 7-145.

RANCHI, Sept. 23.

An insight into the excellent training which West African troops now in India are receiving for any coming "meetings" with the Jap was provided on Saturday during a visit to their camp somewhere near Ranchi by the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Claude Auchinleck, who is touring units in this area.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (OCTOBER.)

New York, Sept. 23.

Previous Closing	21.43
To-day's Opening	21.47
Difference	+4
To-day's Closing	21.47
Difference	+4

In Race For Berlin

Red Army Forges Ahead Of Allies

MOSCOW, Sept. 23.

The Red Army is just ahead of its Western Allies in the race for Berlin, according to figures given in the "Red Star" to-day. The paper said: "Our Allies are 328 miles from Berlin, and the Red Army is now destroying the last of Hitler's forces, 316 miles from German capital."

TALLINN CAPTURED BY RUSE

A Red Star correspondent, describing the capture of Tallinn, Estonian Capital, said, "the speed of the Soviet advance and skilful manoeuvring upset the German plans. The enemy, who expected an attack from the East, was caught by a ruse. Soviet troops emerged on the Southern outskirts of the town and assailed the enemy from two directions. The garrison was routed".

RED ARMY TO ENTER HUNGARY

(From Reuter's special correspondent in Moscow). The Red Army is expected to enter Hungary at least in reconnaissance strength sometime to-day, thus taking first steps across the territory of the last of Hitler satellites. Two powerful Red Army forces south-east of Tallinn are advancing towards the Estonian seaports of Hapsalu (55 miles north-west of Tallinn) and Parnu (north of Riga forty miles from the Latvian border) to head off the German attempt at escape. The Germans have assembled the remnants who failed to escape through Tallinn.

'THIS IS TWILIGHT'

LONDON, Sept. 23: (From Reuter's special correspondent with the First Canadian Army—Saturday):—Major General Ferdinand Heim, Commander of the Boulogne Garrison, said after his capture yesterday: "There comes evening in every campaign—this is twilight."

Ten thousand prisoners have already come in, and the total is expected to exceed 12,000.—Reuter.

Polish C.-in-C. To Be Sacked

LONDON, Sept. 23: The Polish Cabinet adopted a unanimous resolution recommending the dismissal of General Sosnokowsky, Commander-in-Chief of the Polish army.

The Cabinet's recommendation has been communicated to the President by the Prime Minister M. Mikolajczyk. The President's decision is now awaited.

Bitter Fighting On 'Bloody Nose' Ridge

PEARL HARBOUR, Sept. 23: A 'communique' issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific, Admiral Chester Nimitz, states that Japanese on "bloody nose" ridge on Peleliu in the Palau group held off United States marines in bitter fighting on Thursday. Koror Island northward of the Palau group was bombarded by a heavy cruiser and several hits were scored. On Anguar, 81st Division Army troops, who have broken all organised Japanese resistance dug enemy remnants from caves.—Reuter.

B. L. Waters Dead

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

Death occurred at 2 p.m. to-day in Walker Hospital, Simla, of Mr. B. L. Waters, Labour Adviser to the Government of India due to abcess trouble in the lungs. His age was 47.—A. P.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 23: A meeting of the Congress women was held when an elaborate programme was chalked out to collaborate the Women's and Girl Students' Day on October 4 during the Gandhi Jayanti Week.

Next Week

"Some Memories of Bapu"

By Krishna Hutheesingh

And

A reproduction in colours of Gandhiji's painting

by G. V. Chandvadkar.

To commemorate the 75th birthday anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi

BEHIND THE SCENES WITH EISENHOWER

The Great Decision

By ALLAN A. MICHIE

(Condensed from "The Reader's Digest")

Four years ago, before the last British soldier was taken off the beach at Dunkirk, Prime Minister Churchill assigned a small group of officers to the specific task of planning the return to the Continent. Then and for a long time afterward, it seemed a mere academic exercise. But by the time of the Casablanca conference in early 1943, the project no longer looked fantastic and the plans for D-Day filled four huge volumes.

The place where the assault would strike was decided over a year ago. Roosevelt, Churchill and the Combined Chiefs of Staff approved the decision in August 1943 at Quebec.

That it would start between the end of May and the middle of June 1944 was decided at least eight months in advance. In November 1943 at Teheran, President Roosevelt so informed Marshal Stalin. The exact day was to be left to Eisenhower. Marshal Stalin expressed his complete satisfaction.

When General Eisenhower arrived in London in January, he checked over the forecasts of the men and equipment he could expect, and on what dates. Satisfied, he set assault week to be between June 3 and 10.

Last-Minute Drama

But the selection of the precise day was a last-minute drama.

Four or five weeks before D-Day, S.H.A.E.F. (Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces) departed from London and moved into battle headquarters conveniently near the loading ports and the "hards",—stretches of English beach paved with blocks into which landing craft come at high tide.

In a big, stodgy old house that has seen better days, standing in a rolling, wooded private park was the nerve centre of the entire operation.

Vital pieces of information poured into this quiet woodland hideout—photographs taken by suicide pilots at zero feet above Normandy beaches showing five main types of mines and underwater obstacles to impede our landings, photographs of vital bridges and railway yards bombed to uselessness.

The preparatory air attacks began eight weeks before D-Day and by June 6, 82 strategic railway centres behind the Atlantic Wall had been put out of action and most rail and road bridges leading to the Cherbourg Peninsula had been broken, forcing Germans to move up supplies and reinforcements by long detours.

The air policy was to drop two bombs elsewhere, as on Pas de Calais, to one on the real assault objective, to divert German suspicion.

A few days before D-Day, the Channel clearing plan started working. Heavier ships of the Home Fleet cruised through the North Sea approaches ready to intercept any bigger German warships.

At the last minute a German sergeant deserted his Fuehrer and at pistol point forced French fishermen to take him to England. He brought with him valuable details of the Atlantic Wall defences along the Normandy coast. But by that time the Atlantic Wall had few secrets from us.

The British had long ago issued an appeal for snapshots taken in peacetime by trippers onto the Continent. From the thousands sent in, valuable details were ferreted out. As far back as March 29 troops began moving into staging areas, then closer to embarkation ports, then finally to their loading areas. Nearly 2,000 special troop trains were run to coastal ports.

As a result of the Dieppe experience, special landing craft fitted with rocket batteries were developed to mow down German beach obstructions.

The endless ammunition dumps built up along quiet English lanes actually contained more ammunition than was used in all of World War I. Tanks were parked track to track; aircraft stood wing-tip to wing-tip; miles-long convoys of trucks, bulldozers, ducks and self-propelled guns were parked in fields and at roadsides until Britons wondered if their little island would sink under the weight.

Seven days before D-Day, which was originally set for Monday, June 5, final loading up began.

As the days ticked off, the tension at S.H.A.E.F. mounted higher and higher, but at the personal headquarters of the commanders there was an atmosphere of calm. Monty left to subordinate the detail work, which he abhors, and read his favourite author, Anthony Trollope.

Eisenhower refused to move into the big house but set up tent headquarters in the woods. He slept in his "circus wagon," built on a 2 1/2-ton army truck chassis—an idea borrowed from Monty. Its one room was littered with an odd assortment of Wild West yarns and psychological novels.

Winnie's Request

On Friday afternoon, June 2, Prime Minister Churchill and Field Marshal Smuts dropped into Eisenhower's camp after touring the coast to watch loading operations on the "hards." The three men talked for an hour. Churchill suggested that he should go along with the assault forces on D-Day.

General Eisenhower at first passed off the Prime Minister's remark as a joke, but Churchill returned to the point and finally Eisenhower said flatly that Churchill could not go. He reminded the Prime Minister that if he were lost things would be disorganised in Britain and the whole military operation would be endangered. "Besides," continued Eisenhower, "the warship you'd be on would require more protection than we'd ordinarily give it."

Churchill was persistent. "After all," he said, "I am Minister for National Defence. I can put myself aboard a British warship as an officer. Even the Supreme Commander cannot dictate the complement of a British naval vessel."

While Churchill was speaking in this vein, he was informed that Buckingham Palace was calling him on the telephone. It was the King, who had learned of his Chief Minister's purpose in visiting Eisenhower.

Under no circumstances, said the King, was Mr. Churchill to consider going to France on D-Day.

Churchill acceded, in downcast mood.

Saturday evening, June 3, General Eisenhower held the first of four conferences that were to determine D-Day, H Hour. The conferees were Monty, neatly dressed for a change, in a new battledress just sent him from the United States; quiet, soft-spoken Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, Eisenhower's brilliant deputy; Allied Naval Commander in Chief, small, peppery Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay, the man who had brilliantly improvised the "operation dynamo" that rescued the troops from Dunkirk.

Last to arrive was Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory, Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Air Forces. He had flown down from London in his private puddle-jumper aircraft.

Outside in the fading half light of an English summer day, the weather appeared good to a layman's eyes, but to the weather experts at S.H.A.E.F. the forecast was discouraging.

Weather over the Channel and France would worsen steadily, bringing low ceilings which would cancel out air activity, also high winds and rough seas which would hinder beach landings.

Final decision was postponed until 4-30 next morning (Sunday, June 4), and the High Commanders separated to get a few hours' sleep.

When they met Sunday morning, the weather men confirmed their earlier forecasts and it was decided to postpone the invasion at least 24 hours. If the weather continued bad, the whole operation might have to be set back for weeks until the tides and moon again would be right for landings.

On Sunday evening, June 4, the Prime Minister and Smuts—later joined by General de Gaulle—dropped in on Eisenhower and sat for a long time discussing aspects of the momentous decision that was Eisenhower's alone to make. They left, and at nine o'clock, Eisenhower held another staff conference at S.H.A.E.F.

The weather men were called in singly. Their forecasts, arrived at independently of each other, tallied and they made a more favourable picture. There was every prospect that weather over France and the Channel would steadily improve during the next 48 hours.

The High Commanders and their Chiefs of Staff weighed the gamble they were about to take. After 45 minutes, tentative agreement was reached that the assault would go on. But they decided to hold one last conference at 4-30 on Monday morning, June 5, for the final word.

Back at his caravan, General Eisenhower turned in and kept a few hours. At four o'clock, he went back to S.H.A.E.F. Around the table sat Tedder, Montgomery, Leigh-Mallory, Admiral Ramsay and their Chiefs of Staff.

The first weather man was called in. He stuck to his original forecast. The other two weather men, separately questioned, agreed.

Okay!

General Eisenhower summed up the position to his Commanders. Everything was ready. If they delayed much longer, German reconnaissance aircraft were bound to find out the extent of mass shipping and landing craft assembled off the ports.

The weather was a gamble, General Eisenhower admitted, but it was up to himself and the High Commanders to rise to it, or turn away. They all knew what turning away implied—delay, perhaps of weeks the intricate loading process to be done over again; bad effect on the morale of troops.

Eisenhower turned to Admiral Ramsay and asked, "What do you think?"

Ramsay replied, "I'd like to hear the 'Air' give his views."

Air Chief Marshal Leigh-Mallory spoke with deliberation but left no doubt that "Air" was willing to gamble on the weather experts' predictions.

"All right," said Admiral Ramsay, with mock belligerency, "if the 'Air' thinks he can do it, the Navy certainly can."

General Eisenhower smiled, but only briefly. This was the moment the peoples of the Allied nations had sweated and toiled for. Looking down the table at his commanders, his face more serious than it ever has been or is likely to be again, he said quietly, "Okay, let'er rip."

Those around the table rose quickly and hurried from the room to set the operation in motion. Ike called after them. "Good luck!"

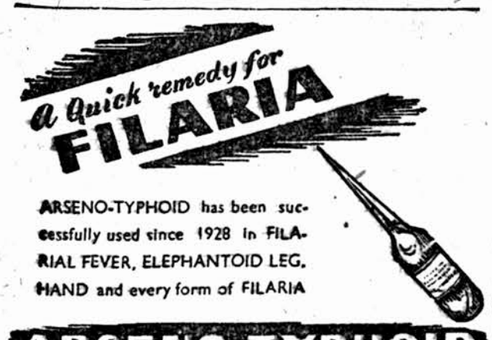
He was last to emerge from the room. He was walking heavily and those who saw him remarked later that each of the eight stars on his shoulders seemed to weigh a ton. He drove quickly back to his "circus wagon" and turned in without waking his aides.....

The first phone call on D Day, June 6, came to Eisenhower's office about 7 a.m. It was Leigh-Mallory reporting that airborne and paratroop landings had been unbelievably successful and that the first assault landings had been successfully made. "Am I glad!" breathed the General.

Admiral Ramsay reported that the naval part of the show was 100 per cent successful, with few losses. In fact, the landings had taken the Germans entirely by surprise.

At breakfast that D-Day morning, General Eisenhower was animated and happy for the first time in months.

Within 48 hours of H Hour, the assault spearhead had established a foothold in France.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BOMBAY., No. 2

BIRTH CONTROL

SPACE YOUR CHILDREN by Dr. S. H. Marathay, M.B.B.S., Padma Publications Limited, Bombay. Pp. 40. Price Re. 1.

With so many excellent books on Birth Control written by medical and non-medical people, it seems somewhat presumptuous on the part of the author to say in the Foreword that "The Subject of birth control has not been properly put before the layman." The fact of the matter is that in almost all countries, laymen have taken the lead in this subject simply because doctors would not take it up till it was forced on them by a clamouring clientele.

On the whole, though the book gives the necessary information, it is very carelessly written. For instance, the author says on page 6, "To avoid a single child problem, the parents should have another in 3 years....", but he seems to have changed his opinion by the time he reaches page 8, where he says, ".... the child demands undivided attention of the mother for 5 years. She cannot take up the responsibility of bringing in another baby till then." On page 11, he refuses to pass any opinion on the so-called 'astrological method,' which says that 'there are some months in the life of women when they will not conceive....', on the ground that he has no personal experience of this method, though he adds that 'physiologically the argument does not hold ground'! On page 12, 'withdrawal' is classified under the general heading "Scientific or artificial methods'. This method is hardly scientific and it requires no artificial means. On page 18, he says of a woman fitting a pessary, "She finds it a simple job and can manage the procedure without affecting the spontaneity of desire. Preferably union should take place on fixed days in a week so that the woman can reach the bedroom—forearmed." What becomes of spontaneity if days are fixed? There are four illustrations at the end of the book.

R. D. KARVE.

AUTO-SUGGESTION

SUCCESS THROUGH SUGGESTION by William G. Fern Ph.D. (Kitab Kutir, Allahabad) Pp. 154, Rs. 3/8. The book explains how to win health, wealth and position, attract friends, build business etc., through "the magic of Suggestion." The book shows how auto-suggestion can be utilised to build up a self-controlled, strong and engaging personality. Auto-suggestion alone cannot bring success, but the application of the method indicated in the book will lessen the strain in surmounting obstacles that one is bound to meet with in any walk of life. The book will particularly prove helpful to the young man and woman suffering from "nerves."

N. H. P.

RAILWAY POLICY IN INDIA

"THE FUNCTION OF STATE RAILWAYS IN INDIAN NATIONAL ECONOMY". By T. V. Ramanujam, M.A., with a Foreword by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar. Price Rs 4/-. Union Christian College, Alwaye, Travancore.

This is a welcome addition to the books that have been recently published on the working and policy of railways in India. Its special feature lies in the instructive comparative view which the author has offered of policies followed in Great Britain, Germany and the U. S. A. in respect of the building, financing and management of railways. Besides giving a brief history of railway undertakings in India, the author has thrown out useful suggestions regarding State policy towards them. Particularly instructive is the author's discussion of the concept of a fair return from railways and the taxation of these undertakings. He has drawn pointed attention to the fact that while railways pay taxes to local authorities and to the Central Government in other countries, in India they make a contribution to national revenues only out of their surpluses. As the author argues, this Indian practice creates a wrong impression in the public mind and does not give a correct idea of the financial position and of the working of these utilities. His discussion of the question of rail-road competition and the need to co-ordinate these systems of transport is equally thought provoking. On the whole a very readable book, based on considerable research and well documented.

V. G K.

PAMPHLETS ON JAPAN

"THE SPIRIT OF JAPAN", "A DIARY OF JAPANESE AGGRESSION", "FASCISM: THE JAPANESE BRAND", "MEN WHO RULE JAPAN", published by Kitabistan, Allahabad. Price As. 6 each.

These are attractively brought out and (surprisingly!) cheaply-priced pamphlets in the "New Horizon Series" of Kitabistan.

Quite a good case has been made out—and briefly—in these pamphlets against the Japanese militarism and imperialism. But, while this exposure is useful and even commendable, it seems that the authors' aim is not to denounce imperialism as such but only the Japanese variety of it. This can be the only explanation why they contain no reference whatever to the encouragement given for years to Japanese militarism by British imperialism and American capitalism.

K. A. A.

GATHA IN ENGLISH

GATHA AHUNAVAITI (Text with a Free English Translation): By Dr. Irach J. S. Taraporewala, B.A., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law.

In this little book, the learned author, who learnt his Avesta at the feet of Bartholomae the greatest German Iranist of the time, has given us translation of the first Gatha in English verse. It combines learning with simplicity and the explanatory remarks with which it is prefaced are very useful to the lay leader in understanding the verse which follows. The present work, and similar translations of the remaining four Gathas which the author proposes to make, are all sure to be extremely useful in enabling the modern Zoroastrian to understand his religion and the philosophy which underlies it.

J. R. V.

Human Brotherhood

THE BROTHERHOOD OF RELIGIONS, by Sophia Wadia (International Book House Ltd. Ash Lane, Bombay) 2nd Edition; Pp. 271. Rs. 3.

The book contains a selection of essays or lectures delivered by the author during five years, and as pointed out by Mahatma Gandhi in a brief Foreword, shows at a glance how much similarity there is between the principal faiths of the earth in the fundamentals of life, and how little there is in them for people to quarrel about. As the author points out in the Introduction and eloquently and forcefully elaborates in the essays, whatever the religion in which one is born and has been brought up, the moment one begins to "live' religion (not superstition and dogmatizm) intelligently and rationally, at that moment one is bound to become a brother to all human souls, irrespective of their caste, creed, race or nationality.

The author establishes this proposition by reference to the teachings of the Bhagvad Gita, Buddha, Christ, Muhammad, Guru Nanak, Ram Krishna and Zarathustra, among others. This deeply thoughtful and earnest work, couched in heart stirring language, will serve as a valuable help in self-discipline, self-knowledge and right action and in accomplishing human brotherhood. A glossary and an exhaustive index add to the utility of the book.

N. H. P.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT

COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT, by Dr. Beni Prasad. Publishers: Hind Kitabs, 267 Hornby Road, Bombay. Price 14 annas.

Dr. Beni Prasad of the Allahabad University has come out with a weighty contribution to the subject which is engaging the mind of the nation. "Communal Settlement" is straightforward, clear and concise. A great many of us have no doubt been wondering why the Gandhi-Jinnah talks appear to drag on for weeks. The answer will be found in this booklet. It is a common fallacy to think that the problem of partitioning of India consists of merely a few broad principles that can be quickly delivered and that the "minor details" may be settled later on. If for nothing else, the reader will at least thank Dr. Beni Prasad for pointing out the various pitfalls, which are likely to be met with in the solution of the problem of Communal Settlement. The idea behind the establishment of autonomous units being the guarantee of peace and prosperity for the units, he shows how this primary object will be defeated if there is no machinery set up for joint action on subjects of mutual interest. It analyses the activities of the Modern State and points out those which require joint consultation and co-operation of the units: such as inter-provincial rivers, electrification, health and social hygiene, social legislation etc., wherever the British Administration has in its limited activities felt the need of a common policy and joint action in conjunction with the Indian States.

Dr. Beni Prasad's book is highly provocative of thought. His treatment of the subject is clear, precise and dispassionate.

My dear Sisters and Brothers,

A genius clapped his hands. And the whole crowd of boys and girls clapped their hands. That was a signal to the Magician to begin his magic show without any further delay. The Magician was overtaken by this magic of the children, the curtain was raised, and there was he on the stage, ready with his outfit. The Magician of the All-Inda Society of Magicians had started his Magic Show, arranged by the Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari, in aid of Shree Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund, on last Sunday.

It was a pleasure to witness the show—specially together with the children. One felt—or liked to feel—easily deceived by the magic tricks performed by the Magician. The children's alert eyes were on him—yet they could hardly detect his clever moves. And although the elders—a few that were present—could understand the tricks,—how could they proclaim that, for did they not want the show to be a success? And the show was indeed a success. The children left the hall fully satisfied with it

There is a Children's Association, by name 'Vikas Mandir" at Borivli. Its organisers very kindly invited me on last Friday, in connection with their Gandhi Jayanti celebrations. And I am so happy I went to attend the function. It was a treat to hear songs and bhajans on Gandhiji and India. Shri Prabhubhai Upadhyaya, President of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari, related to the gathering short anecdotes from Bapuji's life. And then we were taken round to see a small "Weaving Exhibition" arranged by them.

These friends of the Vikas Mandir had imagined "Dada" to be a tall person with a long white beard, wearing glasses and carrying a stick. To their disappointment they found "Dada" just as he is: a small fellow, clean-shaved, carrying a bundle of books and having glasses, of course—since he is "short-sighted." As he was asked to introduce himself to the crowd by himself, he just told them that he was a human being like them, and that was all. It was a self-satisfaction to know, however, that Dada's face was familiar to them, although they had not connected "Dada" with that face previously.

After the function was over Dada and Prabhubhai, at the request of the Organisers of the Mandir, spoke to the group on the Children's Activities in India. They explained to them the work of the Balkan-ji-Bari, and told them that its activities were practically the same as theirs, only with an addition of a few more activities. The sense of the group was that it was better to work in co-operation with each other and in co-ordination with the All-India Children's Organisation. Will other children's organisations in India also bear this in mind, please?

* * *

Sister Mary Jehangir Mody (7 years) has sent the following poem on "The Clever Monkey":—

I'll tell you an old, old tale,
Of a monkey with a long, long tail;
He was a silly, silly thing,
Like the crow that tried to sing!

In the lake, he saw the moon,
A silver, silver moon;
It fell from the sky,
Where the birdies fly.

The sily monkey thought—
A clever monkey ought
To bind the moon again
To the sky with a chain.

And the monkeys old,
Will never, never scold
Him as a silly, silly thing.
But love him as their king.

* * *

Sister Mehru Boman (12 years) writes:—

My whole is a precious jewel. If you cut off my head, I'm a great man. If you cut off my tail, I'm a fruit. And if you cut off both my head and tail, I'm a part of your body. Who am I?

The answer is "PEARL."

* * *

Brother Ramesh Chandra came to know that he was overwhelmingly successful at his violin performance He was now relaxing in the dressing-room.

"After that applause," commented a friend, "I guess you've seen just about everything worth seeing on the stage."

"Everything but one," sighed Ramesh Chandra.

BALOOR MATH AT CALCUTTA

A TEMPLE AT JAIPUR

"What's that?" asked his friend.

"I've never had the pleasure of sitting in the audience and seeing me act," said Ramesh.

* * *

Then, just to remind you, I hope you have arranged a suitable programme for the Annual Children's Day—Birthday Anniversaries of Balkan-ji-Bari, Dr. Annie Besant and Mahatma Gandhi—Celebrations on next Sunday, 1st October. Boys and girls of all Bombay and Suburban Balkan-ji-Bari Branches will celebrate the Day at Matunga.

The Workers of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari will go on a one-day excursion to Novah on Sunday, 8th October, for the discussions and deliberations in connection with children's activities. Full particulars may be obtained from the Asst. Secretary In-charge of Excursions, Shri N. R. Koppikar, C/o Saraswat Buildings, Gamdevi, Bombay 7, or from the Office Secretary, Shri M. J. Sukthankar, Sambava Chambers, 3rd Floor, Block No. 7, Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

Specimen copies of the October issue of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper" may be ordered for, by sending four annas stamps to the Manager, "Pushpa," 31 Tribhuvan Road, Bombay 4.

And who have not yet joined the great brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari —The All-India Children's Association? Send for its enrolment form immediately, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage, from Dada, "Gulistan" Khar, Bombay 21.

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COMING WONDERS OF BRITISH RADIO

Boons To Business And The Home

By Professor A. M. LOW

Just ten years ago there took place near Daventry, at Britain's long wave transmitter, a scene which is likely to become historic.

It was here on a cold March morning that British scientists, led by Robert Watson-Watt, detected the approach of an aircraft by means of high frequency waves and laid almost the first foundations of the science now called radio-location or "radar." That secret was kept until 1941 when it was revealed, in the words of Lord Beaverbrook, that, "It is radio that destroys the enemy in the darkness, that seeks him out in the clouds. It is the radio that sends the fighter to the place where he will meet the lurking enemy and bring him to destruction."

In five years of war, Britain has perfected radiolocation until it is a weapon whose delicacy is almost uncanny. No more can be said of it than that it enables objects to be detected with certainty regardless of darkness, fog, snow or cloud. The world at large will be staggered when peace makes it possible to reveal the whole story of this technical triumph.

"See" By Hearing

The peace-time applications of radar are obvious. It will help the blind to "see" by hearing. It can protect every ship and aircraft from the possibility of collision of any kind. Lloyd's underwriters have stated that these instruments will save millions of pounds a year to shipping. It will protect Atlantic liners from the fate of the "Titanic" which struck an iceberg and sank disastrously in 1912 and it will make faster Atlantic crossing possible with increased safety.

Professor Sir Lawrence Bragg of the famous Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge has spoken of a "radio eye" that will be able to see for many miles: "a radio lamp, like a searchlight casting its beam ahead so that you can see some distant place or scene. There will be no transmitter to send the picture to you. Your own receiver will stretch out and bring the scene to you."

Radiolocation is very closely connectd with television. The principle of radiolocation is very simple, but its operation is exceedingly complex. It is necessary to have specialists trained for the task. Britain now has thousands of them, thousands of men and women who as soon as they are released from the task of throwing the invisible net over Britain will enter the research laboratories and factories of the radio manufacturers. There will be a huge army of skilled men and women ready to turn into commercial radio and television sets the discoveries made during the war.

Britain's Lead

On the outbreak of war, transmission of television programmes from the Alexandra Palace in North London ceased. Security demanded it for technical reasons and economy of manpower was another cause. But that did not mean the end of research. Details cannot be given but every piece of work done on radiolocation assists television. Moreover, it was in Britain that television was invented and first demonstrated. She had never lost her technical lead, so that there were already a number of scientists who had "grown up" with television and were able to continue their private experiments. There were more sets in Britain than in the rest of the world put together but even this total is trifling compared to the number it is expected there will be at the end of two years after the war as a result of the advances and economies now effected.

It is anticipated that, thanks to simplification of circuits, utilisation of equally efficient but cheaper raw materials and improved manufacturing methods, a television set with a screen of reasonable size will be available at a price within the means of the majority. The detail and definition will be many times better, thanks to the discovery of new fluorescent chemicals which have no "lag."

Indirect Advantages

The system in use in Britain was already using signals in the region of 45 million "frequencies" per second and no greater number will be required. During the war, methods of transmitting in colour and of reproducing a type of stereoscopic picture have been developed. It is certain that the television available will be far ahead of that of 1939 and probably greatly in advance of any other instruments of this kind throughout the world.

Not the least important development has been the production of new types of cable or land line capable of handling exceedingly complex television signals. These are essential, for the range of television although it has been increased to perhaps 70-90 miles from the transmitter, is limited and requires many relaying stations all over the country.

The use of these cables is not restricted to television. They will be able to carry a great number—many thousands—of telephone conversations at the same time without interference and should result in international telephone calls becoming almost as cheap as local. Other developments of this nature are cheap devices by which radio transmission can be carried on the electric mains without interference and it is even possible that television relays will be possible through the "grid" of high voltage lines that cover Britain.

Lightweight Sets

The developments in sound broadcasting have not been so sensational, but war experience has shown how to construct receivers of improved acoustic qualities, with better selectivity and sensitivity. The introduction of Frequency Modulation transmitters in the post-war era may do much to cut out the nuisance of interference. The manufacture of radio sets for civilians ceased almost at the outbreak of war, but many thousands, even millions, have been made for the Services. The need to produce them quickly and with a minimum of manpower, yet of very high quality, has given manufacturers and designers the experience necessary to produce sets for civilians when peace comes, in great numbers at low cost.

The most remarkable developments have been in the production of lightweight sets. Transmitters and receivers combined weighing no more than 5-7 lbs. are now made. They will find obvious uses in the post-war world. The business man will be able to carry a small device in his pocket or suitcase that could tell him when anyone is telephoning his home or office in his absence. He may be able to walk into the nearest telephone box and be connected.

Rapid Strides

Experiments have recently been conducted in new methods of radio-telephony from moving trains and they were completely successful although in one of them, the call from the train had to be passed through no less than three ordinary exchanges to reach the person being called. Radio communication between drivers and guards and drivers and signal boxes has also been established.

"Radio" to the average man means the broadcasting of sound and pictures. But it is becoming very much more than that and the science of "electronics"—the harnessing of electrons—has made rapid strides in Britain during the war. In a small space it is only possible to touch on some of the developments.

High frequency waves can be used not only for radio transmission, but also for heating. In so-called di-electric heating, the article to be heated is made the di-electric of a condensor which is connected to a high frequency generator. If the substance is not a normally good conductor of electricity considerable heat is generated. There is no visible effect, but the material is heated steadily and what is most important, equally all through at the same moment. There is no heating of the outside first.

Applications In Industry

This is finding ever increasing applications in industry. It has solved the technical difficulties of moulding some plastics which did not respond well to ordinary methods of heating. It can be used for bonding wood with plastic glue—the secret of the amazing strength of modern plywood sections enabling the Mosquito to be made of wood, yet as effective as steel. It can be used for cooking all kinds of things from bread to meat, ensuring absolutely even and very rapid cooking. It can be used for artificially seasoning timber and for curing leather By an allied plan, metals can be heated, a principle that has been used for many years.

Another branch of electronics is the use of electro-static charges. Here the method is that of the attraction of small particles in the air. A room fitted with an electro-static precipitator never becomes dusty—the particles of dust are attracted to the instrument which is periodically cleared. The process can be used for precipitating the particles in smoke—the "specks" are charged as they leave the furnace and then collected on plates. It can be used for making paint spread evenly on difficult surfaces, for applying very thin metallic coatings and for making better sandpaper by forcing all the particles to stand on end!

Radio in the factories, indeed, is becoming as important as a means of processing and controlling, as it is already as a means of entertaining the workers. Nor has the entertainment and musical world been forgotten. Photo-cell radiograms using records printed on ordinary thin paper can solve the weight and space problem for the lover of music. "Harnessed Electrons" is soon to be far more than a catch phrase thanks to British research and invention.

SLOVAKIA IN REVOLT

GERMAN ANXIETIES

Events have moved rapidly in the Danubian basin since Rumania changed sides.

The news from Slovakia shows that the greater part of that small client republic is in rebellion against its German protectors and that insurrection has extended into those districts which the Hungarian Government was allowed to annex after the destruction of the liberties of Czechoslovakia in March, 1939. Then the Germans, exploiting local discontents, Slovak particularism and above all Slovak fears, were able to set up a Quisling regime without encountering any serious opposition.

The Hungarians had more difficulty in "pacifying" the districts in the Carpathians with which their German associates had rewarded them, but the odds against Slovak patriots were too great. Those who had not left Czechoslovakia in time had to choose between silence and the concentration camp. Slovak collaborators had deluded themselves or excused their defection by claiming that the new German order would bring this small peasant people political security and economic benefits.

The Bitter Reality

As might have been expected, these pleasant forecasts were never fulfilled. Six months after Slovakia became "independent", the Slovak Army Corps was being hailed to the Polish front to assist in the conquest of another Slav nation. Less than two years later, Slovak divisions were being flung into the Russian cauldron to suffer heavy losses and cruel privations. Since then, German levies of labour, crops and livestock, and conscription of Slovak soldiers both in units and individually to fill gaps in the German army have destroyed whatever fictitious prosperity had marked the first year of Dr. Tiso's puppet presidency.

The approach of the Russian armies and the aid and counsel received from the Czechoslovak Government in London and the increasing discontent of the peasantry under German control of Magyar rule have prepared the way for insurrection.

So far, the insurgents have made a good beginning. They seem to have cut one important German line of communication or retreat. They are receiving arms from Russia and have been promised assistance by Britain. Slovak regular forces and Partisan bands are making common cause and have taken the oath of allegiance to the Czechoslovak Government in London; they have kept that Government and the three major Allied Powers in Europe fully informed of their movements and plans.

There are signs of disarray and confusion of Slovak Quislings. Their moral and military collapse under the impact of insurrection has compelled the Germans to divert troops to this new danger centre and has added fresh anxities to those which plague the Hungarian Government who are already facing a Russo-Rumanian attack.

(—"The Times").

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The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

While two lean brown men continued to talk in a house on Bombay's Malabar Hill, far away in another hemisphere, two not-so-lean white men carried on an equally marathon, equally secret, equally fateful conversation in a hotel in Quebec. Which, by the way, is slightly factually wrong. For, being on two opposite sides of the earth, while Gandhiji and Jinnah talked, Churchill and Roosevelt enjoyed an early morning slumber on their soft, cosy beds. When the sun was high enough in Canada to permit the British Premier and the U. S. President to resume their talks, it was time for the Mahatma and the "Qaid-e-Azam" to retire for the night.

There seems to be something ironically significant about these two meetings taking place simultaneously. If the future of the Anglo-Saxon white world depended on one, the fate of India and the Orient hinged on the other. If at Quebec the two Allied leaders met to prepare for Hitler's doom, the two Indian leaders met in Bombay to prepare for the doom of Imperialism. The shape of the post-war world will depend, to a large extent, on these two conferences.

*

Churchill And India

The world press can seldom cope with two big events taking place simultaneously. Thus, while the Quebec Conference pushed the Gandhi-Jinnah talks into a corner in the American and British press, the Indian press could scarcely afford enough space to spotlight Quebec. The only day the Indian public sat up and took notice of the Churchill-Roosevelt talks was when it was announced that India was to figure on the Agenda. Did it really? No one knows yet—till some other Drew Pearson spills the beans!

But the significant thing is that no one cares. By now Indians have come to place little reliance in the Allied leaders' affirmations of high-sounding principles in Indian ears they sound false and hollow. Even Americans' professions of sympathy are taken with a large pinch of salt. The real talks, however, for India's lack of faith—and interest—in the Quebec talks is that Mr. Churchill was one of the two parties concerned. And Indians have learnt to expect only the mailed fist and imperialist slogans from the British Premier. Instinctively, their minds reject the possibility of any good to India accruing from any project to which Mr Churchill is a party.

As an apt illustration, I recall the conversation Sir Stafford Cripps had with a well-known Indian cartoonist a few days before he departed from India after his fruitless mission.

"Tell me one thing", said Cripps in effect, "When I arrived in India, most politicians, newspaper writers and political cartoonists were prepared to give me the benefit of doubt and deferred adverse comment till they knew what proposals I brought. But I have noticed that in the very first cartoon after my arrival, you forecasted the failure of my mission—depicted the cat in my bag to be a dead cat! Since then you have been critical and hostile to me in every single cartoon you have drawn during my stay. Why should that be so—particularly, why should you have been opposed to my proposals even before you knew what they were?

The cartoonist replied: "I will tell you the reason Sir Stafford. On the very first day you arrived in India you told a reporter at a Press Conference that your proposals had the sanction and the blessings of Mr. Churchill. And I know that anything Mr. Churchill approves of can never be such as to be acceptable to self-respecting Indians. That's why it was not necessary for me to know your proposals to reject them."

*

Churchill's Blind-spot

Foreigners and even young Indians whose political memories do not go beyond the beginning of this war, know Winston Churchill only as Britain's indomitable war-leader who stood four-square—"if necessary alone, but not for ourselves alone"—against the engulfing tide of Fascism in June 1940, and who showed epic courage in snatching victory out of the very jaws of defeat. They have seen him in the inspiring pose of the torch-bearer of world freedom. And they find it difficult to reconcile themselves to the idea of his being Public Enemy Number One of Indian Freedom. How could (they seem to ask) such a noble, dauntless hero, the author of some of the most memorable words ever uttered to inspire the freedom loving humanity, be guilty of hostility to the idea of Indian freedom?

The answer to that question is given in "CHURCHILL'S BLIND-SPOT: INDIA" (New Book Co., Bombay, Price Rs. 5), undeniably the most important and significant book written by an Indian author or published by an Indian publisher this year.

I would like to place on record the opinion that this is the most daring analysis of the Indo-British relations in terms of the dominant personality of Britain's politics. As such its significance is not limited to India alone. It is of equal importance to Britain, to the United States, to all the Allied nations. For on Churchill to-day is focussed the spotlight of world attention, of countless millions' adoration. And a true estimate of Churchill as a maker of history cannot be complete without taking into account the facts revealed in "CHURCHILL'S BLINDSPOT: INDIA". It ought to be read in Wardha, on Mount Pleasant Road, in White House, Kremlin, Chungking and even in Number 10, Downing Street, London.

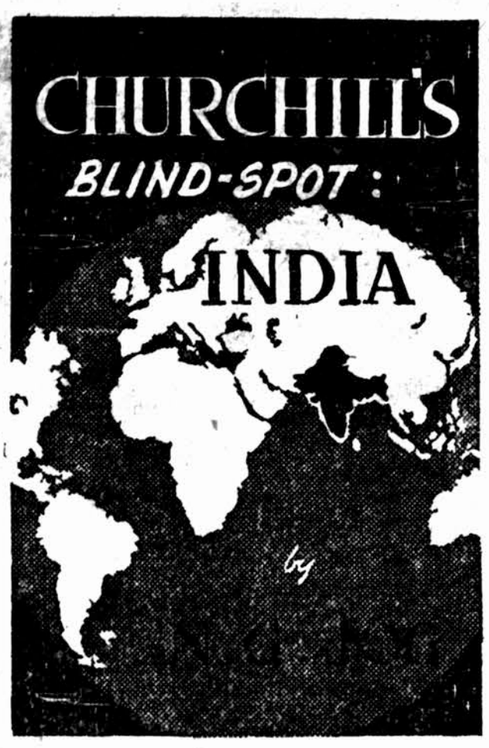
*

Churchill Is Co-Author!

Confrere N. G. Jog—a shy, plumpish, spectacled, Professorial figure, who seems to have strayed into the uncongenial hurly-burly work of journalism—is known to newspaper readers as a war-commentator and an essayist. When he chooses he can write stirring prose—such as is rarely produced in a daily newspaper office! But it is not known that primarily and essentially he is a historian.

To "Churchill's Blind-spot: India" he brings all his gifts—the thorough research of a historian, the style of an essayist, the punch of a war commentator—and, one might add, the precision of an optical surgeon! He X-rays, analyses, dissects, coldly and objectively, only occasionally allowing the patriot's passion to intrude on his purely scientific approach.

It must have been a painstaking work, spread over several months of time snatched from the daily routine of journalism. But Author Jog had one advantage. He had a valuable collaborator — one might even call him co-author!—to help write the book. This co-author is none else than Winston Churchill himself! And, like a shrewd lawyer, Mr. Jog supports every indictment with copious and revealing quotations from Churchill's writings and speeches.



"The blind-spot has become not merely the blind-alley of 400 million people, but a major international sore-spot."

*

Churchill Reveals Himself

Here are a few juicy bits picked up from Jog's book, which should prove of interest to collectors of Churchilliana.

1896: "Princes could live no better than we..... Snipe (and snakes) abound in the marshes; brilliant butterflies dance in the sunshine, and nautch-girls by the light of the moon." (Churchill describing his life as a subaltern in Bangalore).

1897: "....All is different in the East. Beyond Suez the bent of men's mind is such that safety lies only in success and peace in prosperity.....

"The Sikh was originally invented to combat the Pathan. His religion was designed to be diametrically opposed to Mohammedanism. *It was a shrewd act of policy.* Fanaticism was met by fanaticism. Religious abhorence was added to racial hatred...." (Churchill's first book, "Malakand Field Force").

1910: "If they (Indians) ever unite against us and put us into Coventry all round, the game would be up. If they agree to have nothing at all to do with us, the whole thing would collapse." (Churchill to W. S. Blunt).

1920: "..... The British troops have been raised to 70,000 and upwards, and the ratio of British to native troops is one to two. There is no native artillery of any kind.... a whole series of wonderful and powerful war inventions have come into being, and the whole apparatus of scientific war is at the disposal of the British Government in India—machine guns, the magazine rifle, cordite ammunition..... which is all stored up in the magazines under the control of the *white* troops." (Churchill on Jallianwalla Bagh).

1929: "It is necessary without delay to marshal sober and resolute forces of the British Empire against the perpetration of such a crime as the immediate grant of Dominion Status" (to India).

1931: "It must be made clear that the British nation has no intention of..... casting away that most truly bright and precious jewel in the crown of the King, which more than all our other Dominions and Dependencies constitutes the glory and the strength of the British Empire..... The loss of India would mark and consummate the downfall of the British Empire. That great organism would pass at a stroke out of life into history."

"The truth is that Gandhi-ism and all it stands for will sooner or later have to be grappled with and finaly crushed. It is no use trying to satisfy a tiger by feeding him with cat's meat."

This should be enough. It would be unfair to the author to give more tit-bits from his book.

*

Churchill: From Bangalore To Quebec

What Author Jog has done, however, is much more than merely stringing together a formidable array of quotations from Churchill. It is rather that, bit by bit, he has built up the portrait of Churchill the Imperialist—and an Imperialist he has remained all the way from Bangalore (1896) to Quebec (1944). It is only thus that one can understand the paradox of Churchill. This is the real background of Churchill's refusal to extend the application of the Atlantic Charter to India, of his consistently bitter hostility to the ideal of Indian freedom.

The influence of personality on the trend of history is undeniable. N. G. Jog proves beyond shadow of a doubt that the one man, above all others, responsible for the continued deadlock in India was not Linlithgow, is not Wavell, not even Amery. It is Churchill and Churchill alone!

Says Jog: "If the key of India is London, the key of the Indian deadlock is Winston Churchill; the majestey of his authority, the spirit and vigour with which he has guarded for a life-time the brightest jewel in the British Crown, the ingenuity and determination with which he has stuck to his blind-spot—these are the keys of Indian deadlock."

And his view is graphically supported by a revelation made by an American journalist, John T. Whitaker who writes in his book, "We Cannot Escape History":—

"A group in the Cabinet decided to flush his (Churchill's) hand and force immediate action. As one of the men in that session later expressed it, 'Mr. Amery had finished his suggestion that we should promise India Dominion Status at a fixed period after the defeat of Hitler. Other members of the Government were prepared to support his initiative. Before they could speak, Mr. Churchill let out a roar like a wounded lion. The room was cleared as swiftly as if there had been a lion among us in very truth. As yet the subject has not been raised again'."

One wonders if in Quebec, too, Mr. Churchill let out a roar like a wounded lion, when President Roosevelt broached the subject of India!

"Winston Churchill's blind-spot" says Jog, 'has thus become not merely the blind alley of 400 million people, but a major international sore-spot....The blind spot, therefore, needed to be dissected, analysed and illumined for the scrutiny of India, of the world and Winston Churchill himself."

After paying a tribute to Churchill's undoubted qualities of leadership—"Only one man could have held the torch of freedom aloft in the darkest hour of humanity"— Jog ends his introductory Chapter on a stirring note:

"Alas! That torch cannot shed its effulgent light upon the Indian landscape. Churchill has proved, however, that he can seize the majestic impulse of a moment and transcend his own limitations and blind-spots. On the fateful day of Hitler's invasion of Russia, he denied in a flash all his past, and thus laid the firm foundations of his own future—not merely of his own, but of Britain's, of Russia's, of freedom's itself".....

"That transformation helped Churchill to win the war. A similar consummation in the case of India can alone win him the peace."

*

The Stars Foretell ....

Once again the stars—not the film luminaries but the little ones twinkling in the sky—have been proved wrong.

The star-gazers and the star-readers, astrologers, astronomers, horoscope-experts have been making all sorts of predictions about the end of the war.

It was confidently asserted that the war would end by September 15. That date has come and gone—but the war has still to come to an end! So keen was the expectation that Lloyds of London were offering heavy odds on the war ending by this date. How much did they lose? I wonder.

One strange prediction was given currency to by a local Saturday paper which published a strange story of a European motorist who had given lift to a stranger who, as a measure of thanks, foretold to the motorist that (1) After some days a dead body would be carried in his car, and (2) six weeks from that date the war would end. On first July an accident WAS actually carried in the same car and died on the way to the hospital. The first part of the prophecy did come true. As yet the war did not end on September 15!

Again a few days ago, several astrologers predicted that one of the world's great men would die. They are all safe so far.

Now I read that Mars, the star of war under which Hitler was born, and which has come very close to the earth during the last 5 years, is at the moment receding away from the orbit of the earth at a phenomenal speed. This has given rise to the prediction that Hitler's end is approaching near.

But then it does not need any knowledge of the stars to be able to predict that!

FIRST LESSONS IN SWIMMING

By K. Nanjundiah

It was summer time six years ago.

The school was to close for that long recess which in a school means the interval between two Ages. A notice went round from one of our most enthusiastic old swimmers that next morning everybody who could swim or would start doing so should be present at 6 at the tank.

I had been hungering to be able to get into water and come out without suffering loss of life or limb. I had lived in my boyhood by a river but my elders had taken care to see that I did not pollute it with my sinful touch.

And now as I saw my young and old friends missed no opportunity of undressing and jumping off into any sheet of water wider and deeper than an inkpot, dived, ducked and floated as if it was they and not their ancestors that were born and bred up in water, I grew jealous and decided that this summer should not pass without my having become an expert water diver. And here was the opportunity.

I immediately started preparing for next morning. I remembered that after all I was not a stranger to water: My ancestors had a watery home, and I, too, my Biology told me, started life out of a private pool where I floated inside a shroud. But as Wordsworth will have us believe "Heaven lies about us in our infancy". With advancing years many things we could do then with ease we can or cannot do with effort. As a child or boy I had simply to get into water and the rest would have followed but not now.

★

I had passed the age not only of childhood but also of boyhood. I knew many things which did not worry the younger lot. For instance I knew that man would float naturally but for a head. By the way, that is a phenomenon which needs to be exploited. I am against putting in too much into the head early in life. That makes one too heavy and swimming becomes a job; which only goes to probe that those who define Education as the process not of putting in something but of drawing out, know how best to swim through life.

And now for my preparation. I hunted up the latest book on swimming to find out how and where I should begin practice. As it happened, the latest book I could get hold of was a very old one. I was already thorough with what happens when a body submerges in water, but the thing here was different. I had to look up the intricate hydrostatic phenomenon of a body disturbed from normal verticality to something like horizontality trying to keep itself steady and in motion near the surface of water.

My early ancestors did all this complex movement all right. But whoever it was, of the later generation, that strayed on to land and started changing horizontality to verticality, he, laid the foundation for all this trouble of mine. But that vagary on his part is recompensed in other directions.

There was however one heartening fact. Even if I decided in a thoughtless moment to sink, water of its own accord, would buoy me up. That was only to be expected—just a good turn as a result of our age-long association and a great protection against occasional absent-mindedness.

The book described in detail the correct position one must take in order to nullify the deleterious consequences of a heavy head and manage to advantage one's specific gravity, and I swallowed every bit of it. In fact, I immediately started practising some of these movements in the secrecy of my room, and very soon my preparation for swimming, to the best of what the book could tell me, was well-nigh complete.

★

Morning dawned. I had spent a rather sleepless night on the whole thinking out all the possible consequences to a swimmer who suddenly forgot all he knew about it. Once or twice I felt I was being tossed about and I pinched myself and put my hand out to make sure I was awake and still on solid earth. As I woke up I felt heavy in body but expectant in mind. Something that had not happened previously would happen that day.

I dressed myself and started off to the tank. I gazed at my people much more intently than I ever before did and mentally bade them a provisional goodbye. I thought of leaving a letter behind where it could be seen only if looked for, but desisted lest some prying hand should find it early which would make it necessary for me when I returned to run back and jump off into water.

I do not think that light travels faster than sound: not at least always. In this case it did not. Much sooner than I could get a sight of water, sounds of voices bawling out, one, many all perhaps reached my ears and they were always: "press with your palms, press with your feet." I remembered the instruction of the book I had read on the previous day and myself involuntarily fell into doing something like it. My legs gained speed as I recollected my age-long association with water.

At last, in sight of water which spread in a sheet as wide as the eye could sweep. It was almost as if we had a sky above and another below. What troubled me in the instant was how deep was it? The book had made no reference to the depth of water in which the laws of hydrostatics held true; but I would risk it.

★

The sight that awaited my eyes as I neared the bank was picturesque; heaps of clothing lay about the galleried brink, and boys and men in several degrees of undress were jumping into and out of water. Some were mostly under water and occasionally put up their heads above as if to make sure that every thing was well outside. Some stood with head and neck showing out vertical and I was told that they were treadling.

Others lay like logs and an occasional spout of water from their mouth assured the rest that they were alive. Some bolder souls walked up to the brink of a high projecting plank and jumped off head under heels. My heart sank to think that I must have been born different from others and I should have quietly skulked away if there was not something to hearten me.

On the brink, on one side, stood a dozen doubting souls—God bless them—their doubt put faith into me. They were being persuaded to get in by a hefty gentleman who looked like one who knew all about swimming—later I learnt he was the swimming master. He was calling out everybody on the brink to get down and get in. As he sighted me he called me, too, and I started getting down, hesitantly undressed, and at last stood very near water.

★

The first touch of it sent something like a shiver through me. During summer, this, rather cold reception. I was asked to get in further. I got down step by step and when knee-deep I put my hand in and splashed some on myself trying to renew friendship with it. With the powerful hands of the instructor at my waist, I reluctantly agreed to change by degrees my verticality into horizontality and started splashing with legs and hands.

It was such simple performance, but I could do the one or the other, and never both together—in any case not for long. Of course I took particular care to keep my head above water. But my hands and legs very soon tired. Once or twice the instructor tried the dirty trick of leaving me to myself with inevitable ducking, water trying to get into every crevice in the head certainly not meant for it, and that put an end to my aquatic career; I had begun the wrong way and had failed.

But even the thistle has bright spots: I gained some experience in the process. Swimming, I once thought, was a question of complex bodily movement, and keeping one's head above water. Now I see that it is, movement or no movement, a question of learning to keep one's head under water. Learning to swim would be without much of its present inconvenience if people are first taught how to breathe under water, how to keep one's eyes open with one's nose well under water. You don't need a tank to practise these things. You can do it in the privacy of your bath room.

Assiduous practice makes perfect, and then you can get down to it. As regards the minor points of the angle for holding the neck and simultaneous hand and leg movement, one could perfectly practice them too in a gymnasium or in front of a mirror. In swimming, as in many other things, you must get at the real root of the trouble and invariably get down to details. A good instructor should start his pupils through these practices. It is then that learning to swim will lose cent per cent of its horrors, and success can be guaranteed!

THE BURNED BOOKS STILL LIVE

By: Alfred Kantorowicz

Eleven years ago, on May 14, 1933 the Nazis perpetrated one of their greatest crimes against mankind—the burning of the books. That was a great day for the Nazis. Hitler-heiling students paraded through most of the thirty university towns of Germany. Bonfires blazed in the central squares. Nazi bands thumped out the Horst Wossol song. Torchlight processions stormed into the squares, dragging with them thousands upon thousands of books. And then the climax—with all the brutal pageantry of a Roman circus.

Thus did the Nazis proclaim the return of barbarism to Germany. Thus did they mark the starting point for the "ideological rearmament" of the Reich and for the education of German youth to war. Having seized the Government and destroyed the German's political freedom, the Nazis moved to guarantee their power by enslaving his intellect.

From books man learns of those who fought and died for freedom, of those who enjoy liberty and those who suffer from having sold or lost it, of those who torture and kill to deprive others of liberty. Nazism cannot live so long as books are free for then men also may in time become free. To make way for the Nazi programme it was essential to destroy those books which preferred the blessings of peace to the glory of war, which exalted the dignity of man above that of the State which told of men who chose death rather than slavery.

The rest of the world may not have realized the importance of the book burning but the Nazis, experts at their business of organized slavery, did. High party officials were on hand for the lighting of the pyre on the Opornplatz in Berlin. SA and SS troops policed the cheering crowd that lined the parade and thronged the platz.

Five thousand German students, wearing Nazi uniforms, marched in the procession. They swung in an arc about the pyre and a representative of the Nazi students Bund denounced the "false ideas of freedom." Student after student, Nazi journalists reported, "stepped out to the furnace and consigned to it by name Jewish and pacifist propaganda literature. And thus whole lorry loads of this trash and muck disappeared into the boiling heart of the flames." A uniformed student stepped forward, hurled several books into the fire and declaimed: "Against treachery toward the German soldiers of the World War, I give the flames the works of Erich Maria Remarque." Another Nazi addressed the pyre: "Against the soul-destroying over-estimation of the psychic life, for the nobility of the human soul I consign to the flames these works of Sigmund Freud."

That was a glorious day for the Nazis, and they were well aware of it. "The ceremony was a historic event, the day a day of deep historical significance," said "Der Angriff", the Nazi newspaper in Berlin. "Amid the chanting of ancient war songs and old ballads, amid the rattle and clanger of German military marches, drives the procession flanked by lampadephori. With the rapidity of lightning the purifying flame is attached to the heavy scaffolding. Little cropitations rattle as the flame-lots trickle heavenward."

That night in the university towns total war was declared on freedom of thought and humanism, qualities which the Nazis considered "un-German" and "soul destroying." Significally. "Der Angriff" ended its report with those words: "To conclude the ceremony the band struck up an accompaniment for the crowd to sing a verse of Volk 'ans Gewelir"—"People to Arms."

From a tiny swastika-draped rostrum Dr. Joseph Goebbels made this significant declaration to the Berlin book burners: "From those ashes will arise victoriously the phoenix of a new spirit." And what was this new spirit? Thinking was to be replaced by blind belief, the word intellectual to become an invective.

In other countries there were meetings of protests; authors signed statements denouncing the book burners: free men in free lands expressed their displeasure. But in Germany a Nazi calendar carried this line: "Nie kann ein Mann von Deutschem Wesen ein Intellektueller sein"—"A man of German character scorns to be an intellectual."

Now un-German was the wisdom of the German poet Gotthold Ephraim Lessing, who 200 years before in his play "Nathan the Wise" and in his other writings had proclaimed the ideal of tolerance. Such thoughts the Nazis could not tolerate. Un-German were the poems of Heinrich Heme, and quite naturally the philosophy of Spinoza, and the enlightening spirit of that Frenchman Voltaire. Into the flames with them! Un-German and therefore proscribed were the works of all writers who turned their minds to progressive ideas—economic, social or cultural—or who in one way or another opposed the Nazi ideology.

Albert Einstein? Burn him, or if not him, his books. Thomas Mann? Thomas Masaryk? Karl Marx? The bonfire. Here's a book by Rudolf Hilfording, one-time Minister of Finance of the German Republic. Burn it. And so with Henri Barousse, Friedrich Wilhelm Foorster, Max Adler, Ferdinand Lassalle. And what of Carl von Ossietzky, whose pacifistic writing won the Nobel peace prize? And Sholem Asch and Arnold Zweig?

And those who are always talking and writing of freedom and liberty. Of course banned were the books of Sherwood Anderson, Stephen Vincent Bonet, Pearl Buck, John Dos Passos, Theodore Droiser, Edna Ferber, Ernest Homingway, Sinclair Lewis, Carl Sandburg, Upton Sinclair. For company they had H. G. Wells and Aldous Huxley.

What was left for the Nazis to read? What were the unburned books? Nazi literature and a few of the classics that had been distorted and interpreted so as to follow the party line. The same "Committee of Action Against the un-German Spirit" which purged German libraries in the book burning, recommended books which praised the glory of war and conquest. Of the works of modern German—or rather, Nazi-writers, the most highly recommended were Hitler's "Mein Kampf," Alfred Rosemberg's pseudo-philosophy, Professor Banse's "Science of War," the "heroic" verse of Baldur von Schirach, now Gauleiter of Austria, and the drama of Hans Johst, in which there is this speech. "When I hear the word culture I slip back the safety catch of my revolver."

Werner Boumelburg, author of historical novels about Germany's wars, wrote about the first World War but unlike Romarque, he found glorious deeds and noble spirits on the battlefields instead of the bewildered little men, the dead and the wounded of Remarque's novels. The Nazis also encouraged reading of the German nationalist who, though not Nazis, lent their personal integrity to the party which used their nationalism to prepare for the coming war.

Wagner's barbaric heroes who respected only physical force remained free to symbolize the Nazi heroes. Here was classical opera and song needing only slight alteration. One of the favourite Nazi marching songs used a simile from Wagner's "Ring" in this prophetic verse: "As Etzol's house went up in flames when he defeated the Niebelungen, so Europe shall go up in flames if we Germans go down."

Goethe was "unsympathetic" to Hitler, but when properly interpreted parts of his writings were acceptable reading for good Nazis. Among them was his play about the revolutionary peasant leader, "Goetz von Borlichingon," popularized for the barbarity it portrayed under the correct Nazi direction.

In the eleven years since the Nazis burned the books a new spirit arose in Germany, a barbaric spirit that seemed to crush everything in its path. And while on the surface the Nazis seemed to have worked their will, probably not more than 10 or 15 per cent—the youngsters who have known no other kind of life—did not realize what was in the books that were burned. The spirit of the books was forced underground, but that was all. No flame could ever kill it. For once Dr. Goebbels was right when he cried at the book burning that "from those ashes will arise victoriously the phoenix of a new spirit."—USOWI.

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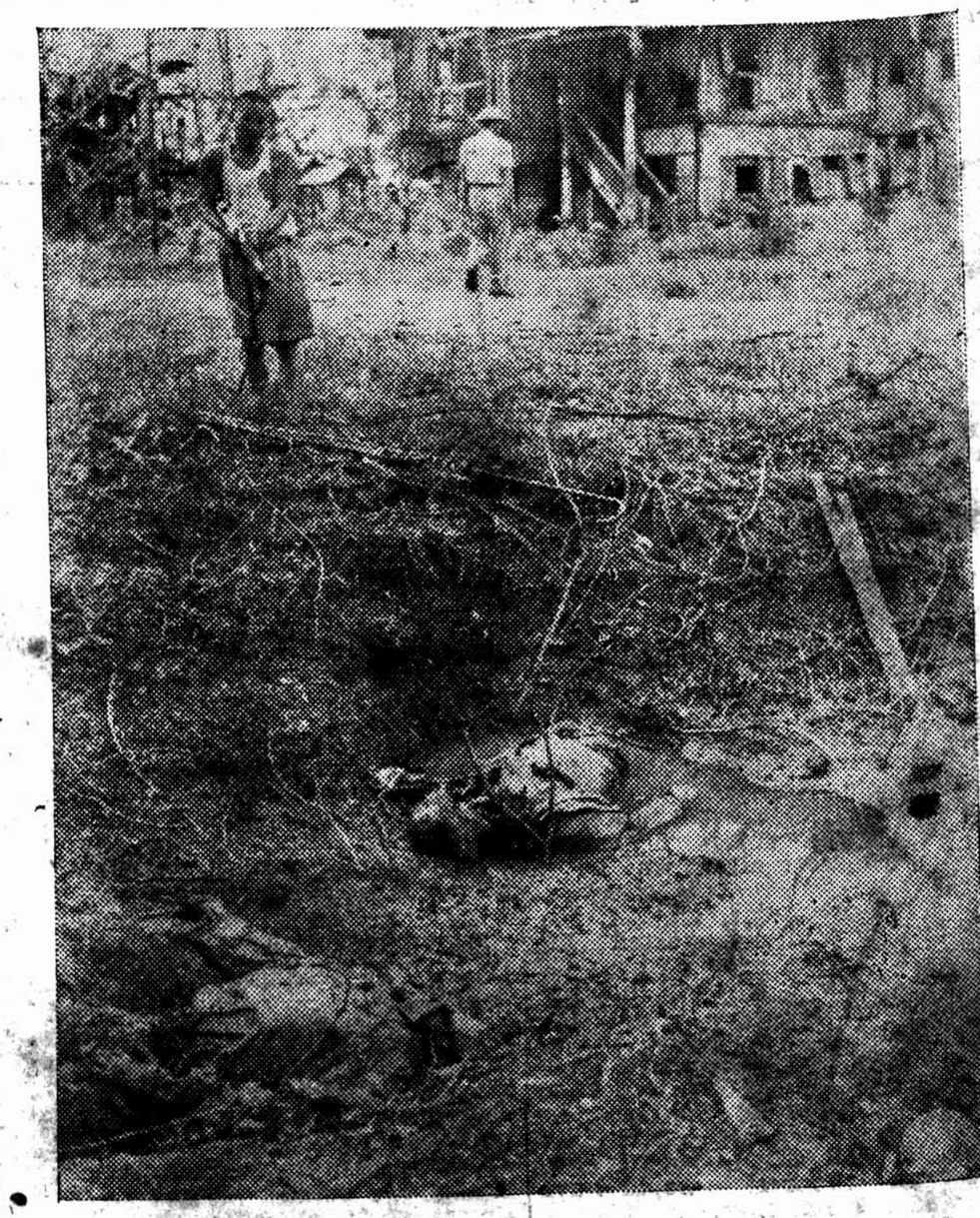
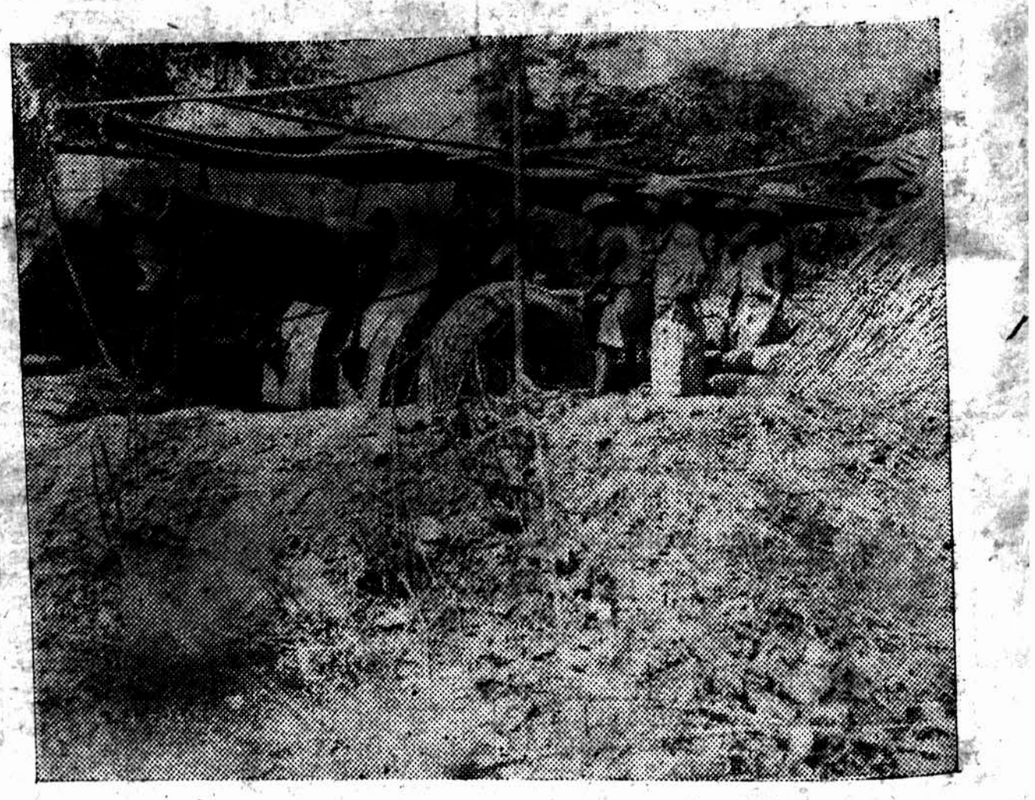
WITH Yanks And Chinese IN BURMA

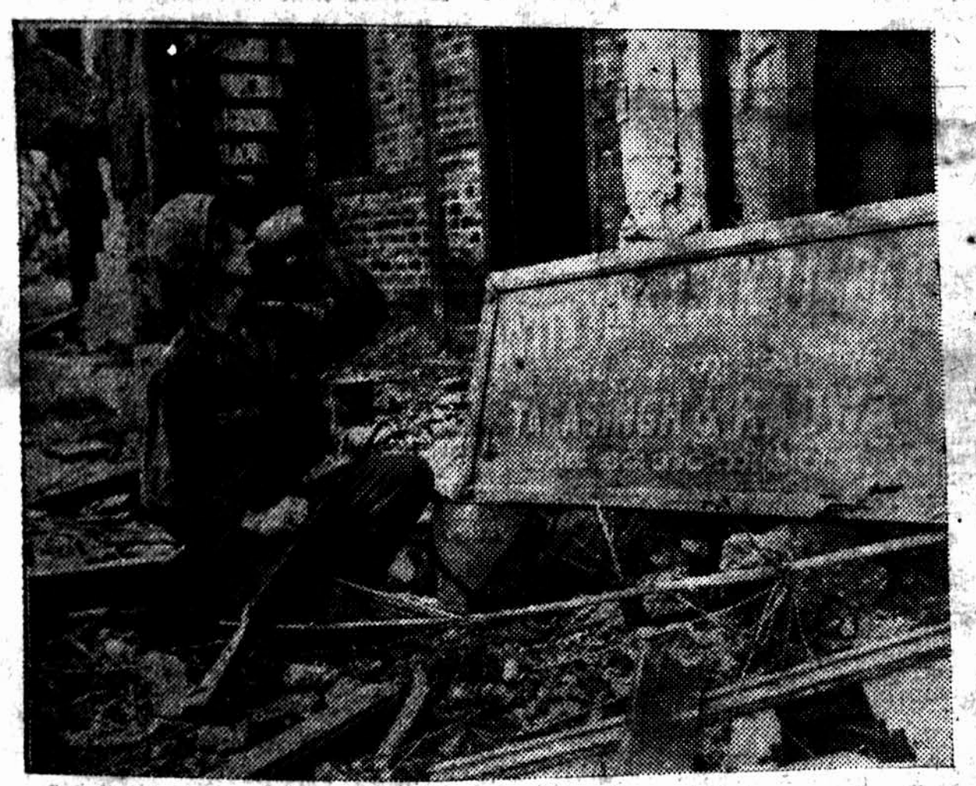


Two dead Japanese lie grotesquely sprawled at the foot of the position which they were ordered to defend.

Pack train of the 38th Chinese Division, skirting water-filled bomb crater on one of the main streets of the recently captured town of Mogaung, Burma.



An American trained Chinese crew in action station on the 155mm howitzer gun in Myitkyina, Burma.



Sgt. John J. Busaites takes a break from his duties as Liaison Sgt. between the American and Chinese in the shelter of the Myitkyina Teak Lumber Company's offices.

Looking up the main road into Myitkyina as American and Chinese make their way up to the front lines. The ruined building at the left was once the home and business establishment of a Persian jewel merchant, who, when he heard the American and Chinese forces had taken the air strip, immediately fled from Japanese dominated Myitkyina to the refugee camp near the air strip.

General view of jeep train with six light Japanese supply cars used to haul supplies from Myitkyina to Mogaung. By using two jeeps, one at either end and placed back to back, the round trip journey can be made without turning the train around.

(Photos—U.S.O.W.I.)

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.